UNITED NATIONS
REVISED CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FOR FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

JULY - DECEMBER 1994

11 MAY 1994

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FOREWORD

The formidable international relief operation mounted in response to the terrible, seemingly endless, humanitarian crisis in former Yugoslavia stands at a crossroads. If agreement is at last reached that puts an end to the conflict, the international community will be able to harness its efforts towards rehabilitation and reconstruction and to help the peoples of former Yugoslavia begin to rebuild their lives. If, however, conflict reintensifies, the prospects are grim.

This appeal foresees continued relief assistance, but in circumstances where positive developments allow a shift from dependency to self-sufficiency. The provisions herein are nevertheless conservative, reflecting the many unknowns that caution against radical changes at this time.

The international community responded generously to our last appeal, as it has throughout this crisis. While humanitarian assistance has not made the horrors of war more bearable, it has alleviated the suffering and deprivation of millions and has saved many lives through two winters of war.

In our foreword to the previous appeal we noted that only peace and reconciliation could remove the need for humanitarian assistance. Such assistance has been and remains vital, yet cannot substitute for peace. We urge support for this appeal. We urge the parties and the internaitonal community to spare no effort to make peace. Nothing is more costly than war. The victims need nothing more than peace.

PETER HANSEN
Under-Secretary General for
Humanitarian Affairs

Sadako Ogata

SADAKO OGATA
High Commissioner
for Refugees

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This appeal reflects the findings of an inter-agency mission to former Yugoslavia during late March, 1994. The task of the mission was to establish the priorities for the second half of 1994. The permanently changing situation in the field makes it difficult to make any forecasts, but it seems absolutely clear that in spite of some hopeful signs and some improvements (e.g. in the logistics picture) humanitarian aid must continue throughout the period July-December 1994. This appeal is for a beneficiary population of 4,121,500 persons, with a budget of US$ 532,070,211, which includes a revised April-June shortfall of US$ 81,654,059 and US$ 450,416,152 for the period July-December 1994.

We are entering a new transitional phase which may permit emergency action to be replaced by rehabilitation and reconstruction activities but that could just as well lead to a dramatic worsening of the situation. The positive signs concern an improvement of living conditions of the citizens of Sarajevo and a cessation of hostilities in Central Bosnia. On the negative side the conflict continues between Bosnian Serbs and Muslims.

It is imperative to continue exerting efforts to protect minority groups wherever they are and to prevent violations of human rights. Return movements should be closely monitored, but a full scale repatriation programme would certainly come within the scope of a thoroughly revised appeal. It is clear that this could only be envisaged if conditions ensuring safety and dignity of the returnees are guaranteed.

Even with the hope for return to more normal conditions, food aid will continue to be required to sustain refugees, displaced persons and the war affected in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Large numbers of people are still isolated, including particularly those in the enclaves. The amount of food aid requested for Bosnia and Herzegovina in this Appeal has taken into account other sources of food. With the prospect of gradually returning to more normal conditions, it will be possible to channel relief food assistance in ways that support the revival of the food processing industry (e.g.bakeries, flour mills).

It is essential that all routes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, wherever possible, be opened to private and commercial traffic. This will lead to a revival of commercial activity and to an eventual reduction in the amount of food assistance required. In addition, the opening of routes to commercial traffic will enable assistance to be provided in a much more cost effective manner.

There will be a continuing need for input in the form of health and nutrition guidelines and strategy until local institutions and professionals are able to take over this role. Increasing attention will be paid to environmental health. The threat of epidemics remains. It has now been almost two years since children were vaccinated in many areas. Until the situation improves, the population will be without adequate shelter and in overcrowded unsatisfactory conditions. Improvement in health standards, generally, and the continuation of community services will be of utmost importance. The same is true for a coordinated and improved input in the education sector.

Serious psycho-social problems are directly related to the conflict. The evidence is everywhere: a striking rise in suicide rates among the elderly, serious outbreaks of aggressiveness among out-of-school youth, acts of extraordinary cruelty between very small children, and listlessness and apathy among the adult work force and demobilized soldiers.

Members of the inter-agency mission unanimously stressed the absolute need for coordination of all activities.

The Revised Consolidated Appeal consists of four chapters. Chapter I provides an overview of the strategy that underlies the appeal, including the categories of beneficiaries and the respective activities and programmes of the agencies participating in the appeal. Chapter II provides a short description of emergency needs in the republics including the UNPAs. Chapter 3 provides information on the agencies' programmes, broken down by sector of assistance and by republic where applicable. Chapter 4 sets out the financial data relating to the various agency programmes described in the appeal.

As in previous appeals, it must be stressed that a timely delivery of assistance would render the persons affected less vulnerable and would diminish the need for resources in the future. In the food sector it is important that the donor community consider that the lead time to translate a pledge into food deliveries to beneficiaries can be up to four months, so pledges must be made now to ensure that food arrives in time to avoid interruptions in the pipeline. This is particularly crucial in view of the cold weather that usually begins early in parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The programmes presented in the appeal will provide a lifeline to the targeted beneficiaries preparing to make the transition to the next phase which will be characterised by full scale rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

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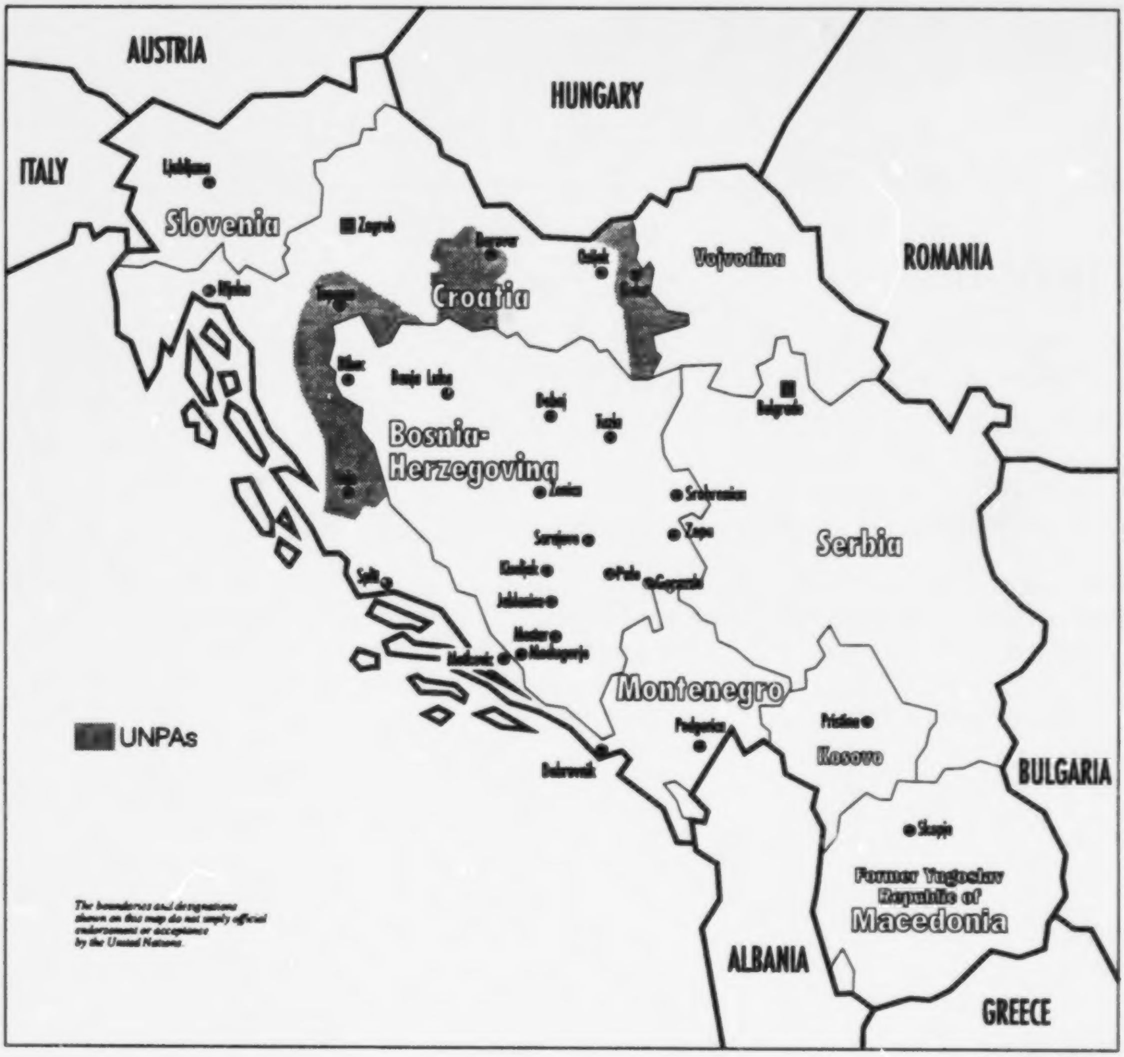
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CHAPTER ONE
SITUATION UPDATE AND PRIORITY ISSUES

INTRODUCTION

This United Nations Revised Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the former Yugoslavia is the eighth appeal launched by the United Nations since the inception of the humanitarian emergency operation in late 1991. This appeal serves to introduce requirements for the second half of 1994, from July 1 to December 31. Essentially, it is thus a continuation of the last appeal and an updating of an emergency programmes for all the countries of former Yugoslavia. However and in view of the latest political and military developments, it also provides a basis for planning in a post emergency phase.

This document is the outcome of an inter-agency mission to former Yugoslavia during the second half of March 1994, where field-based agency and government representatives provided data on recent and on-going activities as well as on future prospects, principally of emergency needs. The purpose and timing of the mission and the appeal correspond to the need of participating agencies to ensure programmatic continuity until the end of 1994.

SITUATION UPDATE AND TARGET POPULATION

In many respects, the problems and the needs have practically remained unchanged since the publication of the last appeal in October 1993. There has been no real beginning of return of refugees and displaced persons, the number of vulnerable social cases has shown no downward tendency and the conflict continues in several parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the other hand, nearly all primary school-aged children in Slovenia and Croatia now have access to education.

Nevertheless, the whole picture looked somewhat less gloomy at the beginning of the Spring. At the present writing, the shelling of Sarajevo has ended, an agreement between Bosnia's Moslems and Croats including a cease-fire has been signed, another cease-fire has been arranged on the UNPA-South borders by the Government of Croatia and the Serbian authorities in the UNPAs. These events, if confirmed in practice, will greatly facilitate ground transport of aid to hitherto almost unaccessible places in parts of Bosnia, and diminish the number of expensive flights on air-bridge or air-drop missions.

There is no doubt that international aid, well-organised and promptly distributed, has succeeded in saving lives and maintaining survival level of a great many inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina last winter. Regardless of what will happen on the military scene and on the diplomatic front between now and the end of the year, it is imperative that once more priority be given to the delivery of winterisation materials as of late summer of this year. A severe winter could have catastrophic consequences on a population weakened by almost three years of war and suffering.

As in all wars, children and women continue to be the most affected victims of the Balkan tragedy. Although the UN agencies and some NGOs have already embarked upon a number of programmes for their benefit, it is obvious that special efforts will be necessary in the next phase of international involvement. Alongside with shattered electricity and water facilities, educational institutions should certainly be a priority in terms of post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction needs. This is as true for Bosnia and Herzegovina as for most of the UNPA's.

In Serbia and Montenegro the effects of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the tightening of sanctions have continued to affect not only the FRY's economy and health and social services systems, which are on the verge of collapse, but also the lives of refugees (mostly housed with host families) and their relations with the local population. Within Serbia, Kosovo has undoubtedly the worst health, social and educational situation.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is also going through serious economic and political difficulties resulting in the increase in vulnerable groups and tensions between the population and the refugee community.

Slovenia continues to have a comparatively stable refugee situation.

In preparation for the present appeal document, the target beneficiary population has been carefully reassessed in all republics, and in particular by UNHCR and WFP. Due to the continuation of the conflict the number of displaced persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina has slightly increased. For Croatia the figure has remained stable although a census of the refugee and displaced population is planned shortly. The figures for Slovenia show a downward trend, while in the FYR of Macedonia the total has been reduced by 5,000 from the previous appeal, which represented a contingency reserve in the case of a new influx. Finally in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia there is a decrease due principally to spontaneous departures. It is considered crucial to continue to support the war affected population whose situation has deteriorated and who have become impoverished due to the consequences of the conflict (ref. country chapters). The table below provides details concerning the population covered in the appeal document:

TABLE I: PLANNED BENEFICIARY FIGURES FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

April - December 1994

Republic	Refugees	Displaced Persons	Other Affected Persons *	Total
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	1,327,300 **	1,447,700	2,775,000
Sub-total for Bosnia and Herzegovina	***0***	***1,327,300***	***1,447,700***	***2,775,000***
Croatia (including Croatia controlled part of UNPA West)	280,000	247,000	163,000 ***	690,000
UNPAs	0	110,000	0	110,000
Sub-total for Croatia	***280,000***	***357,000***	***163,000***	***800,000***
Serbia	306,700	0	120,000	426,700
Montenegro	32,300	0	30,000	62,300
Sub-total for Serbia and Montenegro	***339,000***	***0***	***150,000***	***489,000***
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	10,000	0	12,000	22,000
Sub-total for F.Y.R. of Macedonia	***10,000***	***0***	***12,000***	***22,000***
Slovenia	35,500	0	0	35,500
Sub-total for Slovenia	***35,500***	***0***	***0***	***35,500***
GRAND TOTAL	**664,500**	**1,684,300**	**1,772,700**	**4,121,500**

* *For Bosnia and Herzegovina, represents persons in besieged areas and other vulnerable individuals. For other locations, represents the most vulnerable social cases among host population.*

** *Represents refugees and displaced persons.*

*** *This figure takes into consideration the needs of part of the total of social cases officially registered by the Croatian Government. It should be noted that the number of social cases assisted by the ECTF and the IFRC is 190,000 and 240,000 respectively.*

PRIORITY ISSUES

Although a new phase may be looming ahead, the main objectives continue to be life-saving, providing dignity to the innocent victims and laying the preliminary foundations on which eventual rehabilitation activities can be built. All agencies involved in the emergency operation require funding in order to complete their 1994 humanitarian relief activities.

As before, "unearmarked funding" is preferred for better flexibility and efficiency. The participation of ICVA and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in meetings with the inter-agency mission, in addition to the various UN agencies, augurs well for a new approach that will result in the most effective use of resources.

This appeal will once again focus on emergency requirements which, according to field-based agencies, reflect top priority needs. It does not even attempt to assess or respond to the total needs throughout the former Yugoslavia, except for the overall food emergency requirements taken care of by WFP for all locations with the exception of Croatia (ECHO providing basic food for that country, except UNPA's).

Complementary assistance programmes undertaken by ICRC and IFRC are nevertheless mentioned in this document.

1. FINANCIAL SITUATION AND REQUIREMENTS OF THIS APPEAL

This appeal focuses on:

- continuing emergency relief assistance in Bosnia and Herzergovina, parts of Croatia (UNPA's), Serbia and Montenegro, and
- assistance of an emergency transition nature in the rest of Croatia, Slovenia and the FYR of Macedonia.

The total revised budget for 1994 is US$ 511,490 (please refer to Table 1 in Chapter Four).

2. ACTIVITIES OF AGENCIES APPEALING IN THIS DOCUMENT

As long as there is no drastic change in the overall situation, the U.N. system will maintain the same division of responsibility as in recent appeals:

UNHCR: lead agency and prime responsibility for general mobilisation of resources and inter-agency co-ordination; main activities include protection, legal assistance and resettlement, logistics/transport of food and non-food items, nutrition monitoring, domestic items, shelter, health (including medical evacuations), water/sanitation, community services and support for victims of war violence and trauma, transition activities in agriculture and income generation, education;

WFP: mobilization and delivery of basic food to all countries, including UNPA's, except Croatia, and provision of supplementary food; keeps donors and implementing partners fully informed on all aspects of the food aid process, including assessment of needs, status of food aid pledges, delivery and distribution;

UNICEF: multi-sectoral assistance to ensure the provision of survival and development needs of women and children in primary health care, nutrition, hygiene, water and sanitation, primary education and support to women and children in especially difficult circumstances.

UNESCO: primary agency responsible for overall planning and development of education, focusing on strengthening access to primary and secondary education teaching materials supply; contributing to inter-ethnic conflict reduction and stress management by promoting the acceptance of difference. Primary agency responsible for **media**, support for the creation and unfettered functioning of independent media, and for **culture**, risk assessment and damage control and repair of major cultural monuments;

WHO: primary agency for health sector, including health monitoring, nutrition evaluation, public health interventions, support to war victims, rehabilitation of health services and provision of medical equipment and supplies;

UNDP: aid administration support; advisory services for economic revival; targeted multi-sectoral reconstruction assistance to war affected communities, unemployed youth, the elderly, traumatized persons, disabled and demobilised soldiers;

UNIDO: agency with the mandate and experience to provide technical assistance to key plants and industrial sectors on an emergency and post-emergency basis in order to accelerate the return to normal life conditions;

UNV: provision of increasing numbers of UNV specialists to UN agencies operating in the former Yugoslavia, to work within the staffing structure and programme of each agency, as well as community-based reconciliation and reconstruction;

FAO: assessment of the overall food supply situation and agriculture rehabilitation needs.

IOM: organises, coordinates and monitors international transport and inter-regional movements of persons, administers a family reunification programme, as well as a special medical programme for Croatia and the FYR, and medical evacuations from Bosnia and Herzegovina with UNHCR.

DHA: monitoring of overall contributions, providing operational support (particularly for efforts of the UN system to move from relief to recovery) and reporting to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee.

3. ACTIVITIES OF OTHER AGENCIES

The assistance activities of non-governmental organizations have in most sectors been complementary to those of the UN system. Some of the one hundred or more international and local NGOs providing humanitarian assistance in the region have in fact become contractual partners of UNHCR and other UN organisations in the implementation of their programmes. Most of the NGOs are present and active in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. They should be encouraged to equally consider implementing programmes in Serbia and Montenegro where humanitarian needs have considerably increased in the last six months.

The International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) Task Force will continue to support the coordination of NGO assistance with that of the international organizations and, to the extent possible, bi-lateral donors. The Task Force has offices both in Geneva and in Zagreb. ICVA disseminates information on on-going UN operations while the ICVANET electronic mail network now has over 40 subscribers representing UN, NGO and donor interests.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is continuing its independent activities in the former Yugoslavia, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It will continue to seek access to all detainees, improve respect for the lives and property of civilians through representation to the appropriate authorities, restore family links, transport and distribute relief goods, maintain support for hospitals, and contribute to the improvement of the water supply. At the field level, coordination is being strengthened between UNHCR and ICRC, to ensure complementarity in the delivery of assistance to the beneficiary population.

The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has been very active in all the parts of the former Yugoslavia. It has concentrated its efforts on the strengthening of the National Red Cross Societies, while carrying out its normal activities: distributing food, delivering baby parcels, hygiene parcels, clothes and medical goods. It intends strengthening its Social Welfare Services and its disaster preparedness programmes.

4. BASIC SURVIVAL NEEDS IN FOOD AND HEALTH

The continuation of the war and the magnitude of the crisis in former Yugoslavia, in terms of sheer numbers of persons affected, will continue to require donor support for such life-saving sectors as food and health. Shortfalls in life-sustaining food resources exist in all countries, and are the most serious in parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Serbia and Montenegro. The ECTF has been requested to continue its provision of basic food for refugees, displaced persons and social cases in Croatia, with WFP assuming that task elsewhere.

Although the overall response to food appeals, quantity-wise, has been relatively satisfactory, the imbalance in specific items remains a serious concern.

The collapse of health infrastructures in many parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and the need to support governmental health care systems which also benefit refugees in other countries, demonstrate the necessity to maintain health as a priority sector. UNICEF is providing targeted supplementary and special feeding, supporting immunization campaigns and reinforcing primary health care institutions while maintaining an emergency response. This sector is particularly dependent on energy and sanitation resources. The medical evaluation programme from Sarajevo and other areas, implemented jointly by UNHCR and IOM, will continue.

5. THE CONTINUATION OF LOGISTICS OPERATIONS

Free access to all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a pre-condition for the continuation of the humanitarian relief operation to besieged populations and cut-off cities and villages. The extension of the humanitarian airlift and airdrop operations is foreseen as long as the need exists and participating governments are willing to continue. The continuation of the UNHCR-managed trucking fleet is based on the planning assumption that humanitarian assistance can indeed be delivered.

PROSPECT FOR FUTURE ACTIONS

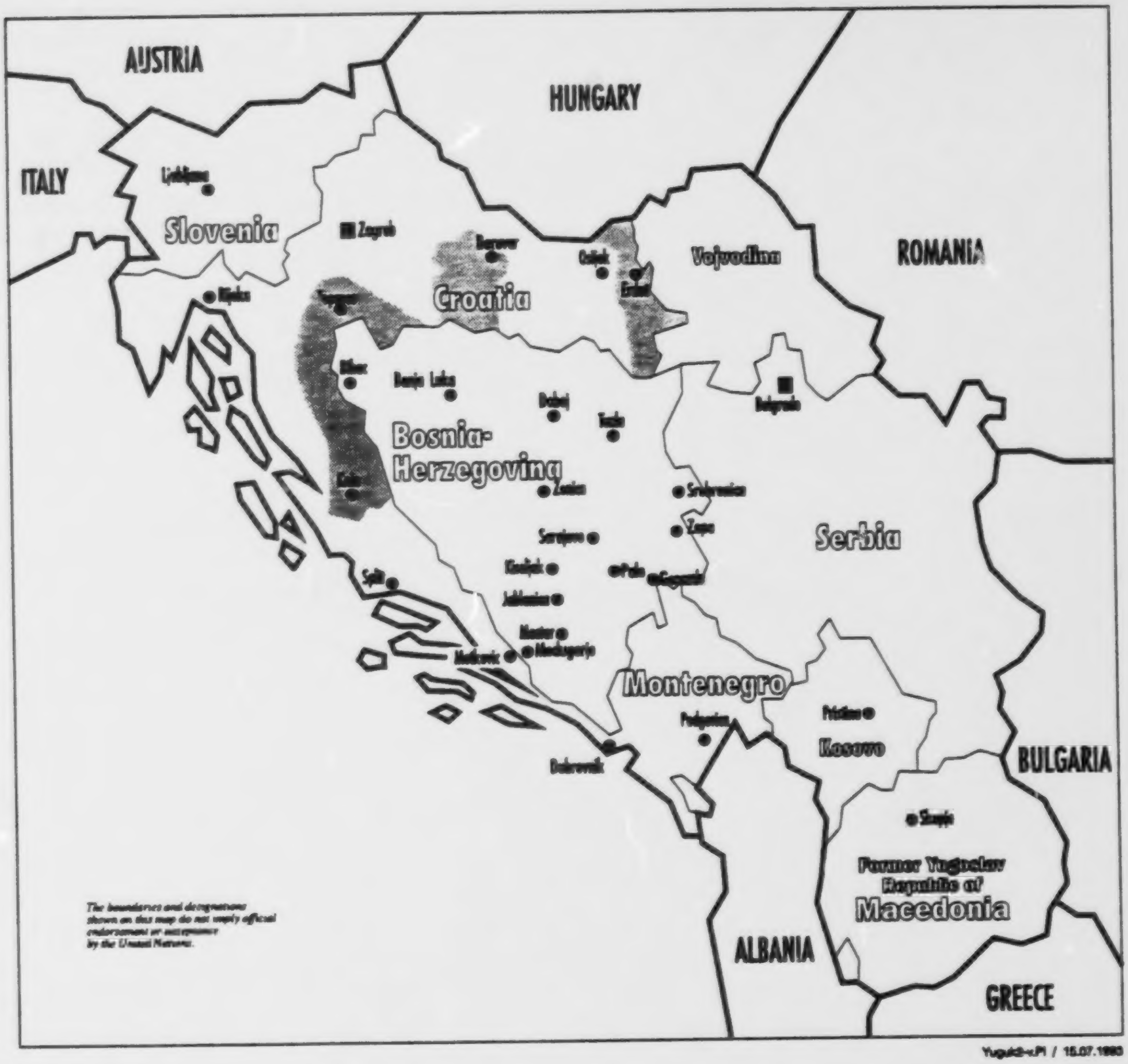
If the current momentum is sustained and energized even further, careful planning and coordination is required to bring about a shift from emergency assistance to rehabilitation and full scale reconstruction. International efforts sanctioned by the Security Council for restoration of essential services and return to normal conditions of living in Sarajevo must be extended as soon as possible to other areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Coordinating structures must guide these efforts in which Governments, international organisations, local authorities and NGOs should play a role bringing into the process material and financial resources and expertise. Steps must be taken in every area to restore normal living conditions wherever possible.

UN Agencies are cautiously reorienting their efforts in this direction. Of critical importance, once life sustaining needs are met, are activities in the sectors of community service, education and income generation. These types of activities will accelerate rehabilitation and confidence building amongst the population. They will strengthen the all important society structures which are the foundations for peace and stability in the region. Rehabilitation and reconstruction will be of particular relevance and importance in the context of plans for the return of refugees and resettlement of displaced persons. While camps and temporary settlements may be unavoidable in certain situations, every effort should be made to enable people to return to real homes in safety and dignity with prospects for a viable future. In the interim, temporary protection measures will continue with a view to stabilising the situation and alleviating hardship until more durable solutions are possible.

Much emphasis is placed in all humanitarian efforts on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina in view of the undeniably devastating effects of the conflict and level of human suffering. At the same time, it must be recognised that other countries in the region also have serious concerns of a humanitarian nature which must be addressed. In each of these countries impressive efforts are being made by the authorities responsible for refugees and displaced persons. These efforts deserve our continuing support and encouragement.

In the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), sanctions have seriously decreased standards of living and continue to have a very negative impact on the most vulnerable such as the elderly, women and children and refugees. The health care system is also seriously affected by the absence of essential materials and the deteriorating economic situation. In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the economic and political situation is placing considerable burden on the population and in particular on refugees and vulnerable groups.

The changing circumstances provide a basis for cautious optimism. However, progress in moving from emergency relief to rehabilitation and reconstruction of war torn societies and countries will require effective coordination mechanisms which will make it possible to carry out regular monitoring and evaluation of programmes and activities. It is envisaged that changing circumstances will require adjustments to be made in terms of the number of targeted beneficiaries and the food and non-food needs on the basis of periodic in-depth assessments as the situation evolves during the second half of 1994. In spite of these hopeful signs, the overall situation in former Yugoslavia requires further massive assistance of the international community. War is not over in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the situation in the UNPA's remains dangerous and unpredictable.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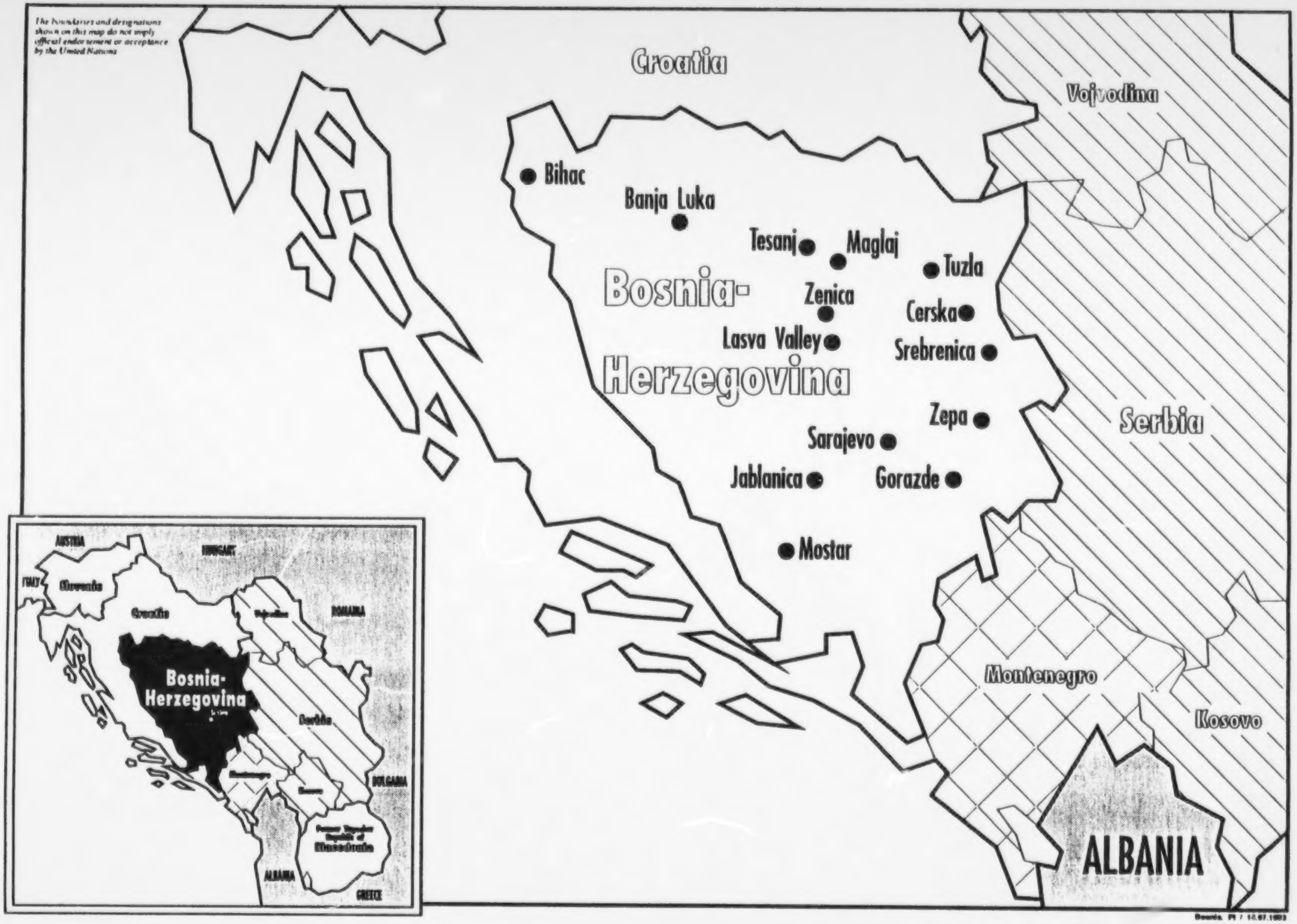
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CHAPTER TWO
COUNTRY SUMMARIES

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

OVERVIEW

The last Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for former Yugoslavia, issued in October 1993, preceded one of the most difficult periods during the entire conflict in which the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina was seriously hampered. In some areas the conflict intensified, obstructions to convoys and security incidents increased and even open hostility to aid workers was manifested. The spectre of a bleak winter with the risk of people dying from hypothermia and starvation forbade any cause for optimism.

Fortunately, fears regarding the international community's ability to deliver humanitarian assistance did not materialise. The land convoys still managed to deliver substantial amounts of food, medicine and winter materials, the airdrop operation was increased and the winter was relatively mild.

Six months later there is a further change. Recent political developments have given some indication that a measure of peace and stability may return to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1994. Whether or not we can expect peace to continue, a turning point has been reached. At present the delivery rate of food and non-food items is satisfactory and Tuzla airport has been opened for UNPROFOR flights. However, there will be setbacks and regional problems; the conflict continues and peace has not yet reached some of the besieged areas. Indeed, individuals and families are still forced to leave and seek safety elsewhere.

Prospects for the 1994 winter cereal crops, mainly wheat, are poor. An estimate of the area planted is not available but, despite generally good weather since the beginning of the growing season, plantings and yields have been negatively affected by shortages of fuel and agricultural inputs for the second consecutive year, as well as by displacements of population as a result of the war. Spring planting is underway but more rains are needed following below average precipitation and above normal temperatures in the past two months

The difficult food situation in several urban areas isolated due to the persistent civil conflict temporarily eased in March following the political developments which have allowed improved distribution of the food aid. In addition, the expectation of the opening of traffic lines from the Adriatic coast to Central Bosnia, and resumption of commercial trade in the next weeks, resulted in a sharp decline in food prices in Sarajevo and other besieged cities.

By contrast, the escalation of the conflict has made dramatic the food situation on Gorazde. Overall the food supply situation continues to be tight reflecting the disruption of domestic and external trade activities in the Republic.

It is of utmost importance to sustain assistance, monitor regional developments and pave the way for self-reliance. The task of rehabilitation and reconstruction remains immense. If peace is maintained other mechanisms will be required to rebuild the infrastructure and the economy. Therefore, planning towards transition is important. It is foreseen that the major relief agencies such as UNHCR and WFP could gradually divest themselves of the emergency operation. Agencies such as UNICEF, WHO and IOM, which have also been involved in the emergency phase, would gradually change the focus of their inputs to country programmes while other agencies such as FAO, UNIDO, UNESCO and the UNDP would be a link in transition to rehabilitation and reconstruction. It is hoped that this phase would include institutions such as the World Bank, the IMF, the EU, the ECE and others.

Several initiatives are underway to reestablish a degree of normalcy in Sarajevo. (UN Resolution 900 also refers). Studies are being made and already certain funds pledged to restore *inter alia* utilities, waste collection, water supply, communications, transport and health facilities. It is a good beginning but efforts should not end with Sarajevo alone. Other regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina will also need the assistance of the United Nations, other institutions and bilateral donations.

BENEFICIARIES

The number of beneficiaries has not decreased. More than a million persons have fled the republic in the last two years and considerably more are displaced within its frontiers. The following Table shows the pre-war population in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the beneficiary figures as of March and September 1993 and as of March 1994.

Region	Pre-war Population	Beneficiaries as of March 93	Beneficiaries as of September 93	Beneficiaries as of March 94
Banja Luka	1,255,342	324,117	303,000	313,650
Bihac	261,922	266,937	227,815	230,569
Eastern Bosnia	727,605	291,898	507,867	472,070
Sarajevo	505,671	410,000	430,586	440,245
Southern Bosnia	422,683	212,983	257,288	277,459
Tuzla	483,871	374,000	446,498	429,800
Zenica	672,048	401,314	565,965	611,470
TOTAL	**4,329,142**	**2,281,249**	**2,739,019**	**2,775,263**

This Appeal takes into consideration the needs of 2,775,000 persons. (Figure rounded off)

Refugees/Displaced	War Affected	Total
1,327,000	1,448,000	2,775,000

This revised figure is the result of close consultation between UNHCR, WFP and other agencies and taking into consideration assessments and consultations on a regional and local municipal authorities, the local Red Cross branches and other available data. The continued conflict has given rise to an increase over the last figure.

The difference in this Appeal concerning the assistance these beneficiaries will receive is explained below - in particular with regard to a change in the calculation for food.

RELIEF AID COORDINATION

During the conflict UNHCR and other Agencies have coordinated the delivery of relief assistance with regional and local municipal authorities. As lead agency UNHCR organises on a regular basis interagency and NGO meetings in Zagreb and Split and in each region of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Furthermore, ICVA is active in the dissemination of information concerning NGO activities and provides valuable support to NGO partners. Other meetings on specialized sectors of assistance are chaired by other agencies such as WFP and WHO with UNICEF supporting assistance to women and children through all major sectors.

OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

As lead agency and in coordination with all UN agencies, bilateral agencies and non-governmental agencies UNHCR has established the following objectives for the period April to December 1994:

- to continue to focus attention on the needs of the minority communities and to protect these groups as much as possible;
- if peace is sustained, to develop a strategy to facilitate the repatriation/return of persons to their place of origin where possible;
- to assess and regularly monitor the population with regard to their nutritional status, physical and mental health and domestic needs;
- to envisage increased access for humanitarian assistance to cities and besieged areas and a gradual return of commercial traffic;

- to continue to provide basic food items to the target beneficiaries and supplementary foods to vulnerable groups as required. To provide inputs to encourage local production of food products such as seeds and raw materials to decrease dependency on international relief assistance. Small scale animal husbandry projects will be included;

- support to the health system will continue - this includes public health monitoring, provisions of supplies, support to war victims, strengthening of public health care and reorganisation of health care facilities. However, major reconstruction of health facilities will not be included in this Appeal. A medical evacuation programme will continue for patients who cannot be treated locally;

- in collaboration with UNPROFOR, to continue to provide adequate logistics support for UN and NGO relief supplies through established trucking fleets, airlift and airdrop operations. The use of commercial transport by rail and road will be considered where economically viable;

- in collaboration with UNICEF and UNESCO, to pursue community services to address the need of the especially vulnerable groups, focusing on support for the victims of torture, war trauma and abuse and in particular to the needs of women and children and the elderly. Attention will be paid to revitalising the educational system where possible and providing emergency school supplies;

- to continue to provide basic domestic and hygiene items to ensure survival and to plan and implement an early strategy for a 1994/95 winter survival programme including warmth items, clothing and footwear;

- to continue to rehabilitate temporary emergency shelter and accommodation for refugees and displaced persons in a possible transition period to continue to work closely with the International Management Group in their possible involvement in this phase.

The following clarifications are provided to support the above-mentioned priorities:

FOOD AID AND NUTRITION

Present pledges of food aid will be exhausted by July/August 1994. In view of the lead time necessary to convert pledges into food delivered to people in need, urgent donor action is necessary.

Prior to the winter, substantial stocks of food were positioned at the main warehouses in accordance with WFP's Winter Plan. Over the winter period, conflict and administrative harassment has resulted in actual food deliveries to distribution points in Bosnia falling to 50% of the target set by the last Appeal. Whilst widespread malnutrition has been avoided, much of the population has experienced chronic hunger. People have survived because of the food aid that did manage to get through, by bartering personal possessions for local agricultural produce, by sharing, and by gifts from relatives and friends abroad. The fact that the actual deliveries of food aid were less than the amount required is seen in the high market prices of food, WHO nutrition surveys which indicate that the rate of under nutrition is higher than in a normal population and continuing weight loss. Clearly, however, local and other sources of food have been greater than anticipated.

The number of people estimated to need assistance in Bosnia has increased slightly from 2,739,019 in the October 1993 Appeal to 2,775,000. Within this total, the numbers in Banja Luka, eastern Bosnia and southern Bosnia have decreased, whilst those in central Bosnia and Bihac have increased. In Bosnia-Herzegovina, the people most dependant upon food assistance are those in central Bosnia, Sarajevo, Mostar, Bihac, the enclaves of eastern Bosnia, and the Maglaj/Tesanj pocket. Displaced people, host families and the war affected constitute about 80% of the total population. The recently improved road access has not yet extended to the enclaves or Sarajevo.

Data collected from the WHO/UNICEF nutritional surveys suggest that despite weight loss among key vulnerable groups including women and children, the nutritional status of these groups remains satisfactory, although women, especially young mothers have been seriously affected. Ongoing supplementary feeding programmes are being carried out by UNICEF, with food from WFP and UNICEF, through local health structures and a number of international and indigenous NGOs, as well as by UNHCR (targeted at elderly and other refugees) where UNICEF is not present or lacks the capacity. These supplementary feeding activities are currently targeted and are reaching all affected children under five years of age in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, where the opportunity arose, vulnerable children between the ages of 5 and 14.

WFP remains responsible for the mobilisation of basic and supplementary food items and their transport to the main warehouses in Croatia, Germany, Italy and Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. As before, UNHCR will complement the basic food basket with yeast and Fortified Vitamin C orange juice powder. In addition UNHCR continues to be responsible for the transport of food from central warehouses in neighbouring countries to regional warehouses inside the country and its further distribution and monitoring.

During the period 1 January 1993 to 28 February 1994 UNHCR distributed 287,616 MTs of food in Bosnia and Herzegovina, of which 52,880 MTs was distributed in the first ten weeks of the current year. This represents approximately 58% of the total assessed requirements. UNHCR, WFP and national and local authorities within Bosnia and Herzegovina will continually review outstanding food needs for 1994 to identify the extent of the food/resource deficit which must be met by food assistance from outside the country. The principal factor in this assessment is the access of commercial transport to areas which have hitherto been cut off by confrontation lines and military activity. The overall food deficit must be addressed by external assistance. Some areas within Bosnia and Herzegovina will require food assistance for the entire population; other will need only selective targeting for groups without means of sustenance. The amount of food required will be constantly evaluated as the political and security situation evolves.

A full-scale assessment of the situation will be made by a FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission, expected to be fielded to the country during the harvest period in July.

Table 2 shows the total requirement from April to September 1994 (Summer ration) and from October to December 1994 (Winter ration) for the target beneficiary figure. The total basic food requirement for 9 months is 424,921 MTs. It is estimated that local production or commercial channels will provide for 30 per cent of these needs. Therefore the balance required from the international community is reduced to 297,424 MTs which is a monthly requirement of 33,047 MTs, compared with an average monthly requirement of the first quarter of 1994 of 45,000 MTs. In this way food supplies are calculated against the deficit of food needs which must be addressed by external assistance.

Constant evaluations will ensure that needs are met on a regional basis targeting groups without means of sustenance. Vulnerable groups (nearly 500,000 persons) will continue to receive supplementary food items from WFP, UNICEF and NGOs. Monitoring of the food distribution and the nutritional status of the beneficiaries is undertaken by UNHCR, other agencies and NGOs.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Emergency Food Aid Requirements - By Region

(Quantities in metric tons)

1 April to 31 December 1994

Region	Total Beneficiaries	Food Requirements *Apr - Sep (183 days)* *Summer Ration*	Food Requirements *Oct - Dec (92 days)* *Winter Ration*	Total Food Requirement	Local Production * Commercial Channels	Balance Required **	Monthly Requirement
Banja Luka	313,650	30,421	17,602	48,023	19,407	28,616	3,180
Bihac	230,569	22,363	12,940	35,303	12,591	22,712	2,524
Eastern Bosnia	472,070	45,786	26,493	72,279	24,705	47,574	5,286
Sarajevo	440,245	42,699	24,707	67,406	7,222	60,184	6,687
Southern Bosnia	277,459	26,911	15,571	42,482	13,745	28,737	3,193
Tuzla	428,800	41,686	24,120	65,806	20,740	45,066	5,007
Zenica	611,470	59,306	34,316	93,622	29,087	64,535	7,170
TOTAL	2,776,263	269,172	155,749	424,921	127,497	297,424	33,047

* *Estimates*

** *Balance Required = Total Food Requirement - Local Production/Commercial Channels. (It does not take into account existing stocks and pledges).*

LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORT

Food aid to Bosnia and Herzegovina will continue to be supplied through a number of routes including road and air, with the greater percentage of food to be provided by road. WFP will mobilize and coordinate international food assistance and arrange for transport to Metkovic, Split, Zagreb, Belgrade, Ancona and Frankfurt. A strategic stock will be established in Rijeka to allow for greater flexibility in transport arrangements in the event of changes in the security situation for a particular access route. In addition, WFP will continue to pursue an agreement regarding the use of the port of Bar to deliver into south-eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina.

From these arrival points, food will be transported by UNHCR in collaboration with the government (Agency Humanitarian Aid) and other implementing partners. Distribution will be carried out by UNHCR and by NGOs including Dobrotvor, Merhamet, Caritas, the Red Cross, local authorities and others. The bulk of UNICEF material assistance will continue to be transported with the support of the UNHCR Logistical Fleet and airlift/airdrop operations.

The logistics operation remains a key component of UNHCR's assistance programme. UNHCR in cooperation with several implementing partners manages various international trucking fleets to move commodities. UNPROFOR assists with local transport arrangements as do several implementing partners for secondary distribution to vulnerable groups amongst the beneficiary population. UNHCR also funds a sub-project with UNPROFOR for the repair of humanitarian aid routes, and is presently decentralizing some logistical operations in order to strengthen implementing partners' operational capacities. Airlift and airdrop operations continue to complement the land convoys for the time being. UNHCR is presently reviewing logistical arrangements in the light of recent political developments.

Depending on further stabilization, UNHCR would prefer to place greater emphasis on local transport capacity, including the revitalization of railway links to improve transport and access to free international fleets to focus exclusively on areas where the situation remains precarious. The possibility of the resumption of commercial traffic in Bosnia and Herzegovina could eventually result in a decrease of international trucking arrangements (please refer to UNHCR section of Chapter Three).

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PROCESSING

UNHCR will continue its successful seed programme which began on a large scale in 1993. It is important to monitor the 1994 foodcrop production. **Table 3** shows the spring planting programme for vegetables which complement the basic WFP ration but will not replace it. 6,000 MTs of cereals and vegetable seeds have been distributed to some 435,000 families in Central Bosnia, Southern Bosnia, Banja Luka, Bihac and Sarajevo by road, airlift and airdrops. Nevertheless it is important to monitor the 1994 foodcrop production and fielding of a joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission planned for July.

Other ways of supporting the economy are under investigation which include the import of WFP wheat grain instead of wheat flour and support of local food manufacturing industries. In this connection, assistance is being extended by UNIDO to the main biscuit factory in Sarajevo in producing, storing and distributing high-protein biscuits. The possibilities of supporting a return to normality by channelling food through schools and supporting the reconstruction infrastructure through WFP food for work programmes will be assessed and implemented if feasible.

UNHCR SEED PROGRAMME - 1994

ALLOCATIONS FOR SPRING PLANTING SEASON (kg)

TYPE	SARAJEVO	SOUTH BOSNIA	ZENICA	TUZLA	BIHAC	BANJA LUKA	TOTAL
VEGETABLES SEEDS							
Potato	350,000	650,000	1,176,000	1,096,000	734,000	735,000	4,741,000
Beans	5,000	0	150,000	150,000	100,000	53,000	458,000
Onion	40,000	77,500	156,000	304,000	54,000	0	631,500
Peas	0	0	40,000	40,000	4,000	0	84,000
Cabbage	0	0	800	0	800	0	1,600
Spinach	1,000	4,500	24,000	20,000	4,000	1,100	54,600
* Mixed Vegetable Packets	400	1,065	30,000	25,000	66,050	35,000	157,515
GRAIN							
Milling Corn	0	0	200,000	200,000	180,000	302,000	882,000
Barley	4,000	0	270,000	0	40,000	0	314,000
Rye	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
Oat	4,000	0	0	0	120,000	0	124,000
** Forage Crop Seeds	2,180	0	0	0	12,000	0	14,180
TOTAL	406,580	733,065	2,046,800	1,835,000	1,414,850	1,126,100	7,562,395

* Including: cabbage, carrot, cucumber, tomato, lettuce, leek, pepper, beets, parsnip, cauliflower

**Including: red clover, bird grass, alfalfa, English meadow, Italian ryegrass, cattle turnip, silage corn.

NOTES:

1. Above quantities include seeds provided by GTZ and B-H Government
2. In addition to above 326 MTs of mixed vegetable seeds will be airdropped for 100,000 families (composition: 2 kg beans, 250 grams spinach)
3. Programme in Sarajevo, Southern Bosnia, Zenica and Tuzla will be implemented by IRC.
4. Programme in Gornji Vakuf and Bugojno (Total: 605,050) (Zenica AOR) will be implemented by AICF USA.
5. Programme in Orasje (part of BLK AOR) will be implemented through local NGOs and local authorities.
6. Programme in Bihac will be implemented through LWF, local NGOs and local authorities.
7. Programme in Banja Luka will be implemented through local NGOs and local authorities.
8. Programme will benefit 1.8 million people in Banja Luka, Bihac, Central Bosnia, Sarajevo and Southern Bosnia.

DOMESTIC NEEDS

As in 1993, UNHCR will continue to sustain beneficiaries living with host families and in collective centres with basic non-food items. As part of its 1993-94 winterization plan UNHCR succeeded in delivering more than 20,000 heaters/stoves, 2 million candles, 79,000 mattresses, 545,000 blankets, 104,000 sleeping bags, 7,000 cooking sets, and a substantial number of winter clothing and footwear items. In the second half of 1994 UNHCR will continue to meet the critical domestic needs through its procurement programme. This will be closely coordinated with the other UN agencies, ICRC, Bilateral organisations and NGOs (ref. UNHCR chapter).

HEALTH AND SANITATION

The health care system in all parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina (Bosnia and Herzegovina) has collapsed. Up to 40 per cent of health care facilities have been destroyed or damaged. The remaining ones lack medical supplies, consumables and spare parts. Many health personnel have fled or have been forced to leave. The health authorities of the three factions lack funds for even the most basic services. In many parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the patients will have to pay in hard currency for available services. The high costs render the treatment of patients with severe chronic diseases, e.g. kidney failure by renal dialysis and diabetes by insulin, very difficult. Many preventive services have stopped. The vaccination coverage of children has sharply dropped.

WHO is the coordinating agency for health in Bosnia and Herzegovina. (see WHO agency chapter) UNICEF, UNHCR and NGOs complement the overall approach to physical and mental health care. In addition to providing supplies, attention is paid to providing fuel and equipment to hospitals, monitoring and evaluation, small scale rehabilitation of health facilities and support to medical personnel. Programmes have been developed to address the needs in the field of paediatric and geriatric care, and mental health and victims of war trauma and abuse. In coordination with UNHCR and UNDP, UNICEF will support the necessary repairs in the water and sanitation sector, including provision of spare parts in priority areas such as besieged cities. UNDP is preparing plan for regionally targeted multi-sectoral reconstruction programmes to revive the economy and to provide a basis for the return of displaced persons.

SHELTER

The destruction of homes in villages and towns represents a major problem in the eventual returnee programme. Damage is greatest near front line zones but is also in areas from where there have been large scale expulsions. In areas where there are large numbers of displaced, living conditions are overcrowded and unsanitary. Public building and schools have been used in addition to provide housing. UNHCR will continue to provide short term shelter repair materials/kits in the form of reinforced plastic sheeting, plywood, and accessories. More than half a million persons have benefitted from this programme to date. In addition small scale renovation of water, sanitation and heating systems will continue.

During the conflict donor countries have imported prefabricated materials which have housed up to 9,000 persons, but which would be too expensive to sustain and is not recommended in a transition period when support must be given to the local economy.

The International Management Group was established in August 1993 to mobilise resources in the areas of shelter, infrastructure and energy. UNHCR will provide support to the IMG in the transition period whose role and newly defined terms of reference are currently under consideration. However the rehabilitation effort for housing goes beyond the scope and means of UNHCR and should be included in longer term reconstruction plans, which includes the supply of water, gas and electricity.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Partly due the conflict and the problem of providing services across several front lines the development of community services and education was restricted in 1993. With a measure of peace in some regions, these programmes will be developed in 1994 to assist all groups including minors, adolescents, the elderly and the handicapped. In collaboration with the ICRC and IOM special emphasis will be placed on the tracing and reunification of families. Especially vulnerable individuals (EVI's) will be identified and assisted where possible. A project developed by UNHCR (Operation Reunite) will assist in particular in the tracing of unaccompanied minors and their families. Emphasis will be placed on developing local resources to cope with these problems. UNICEF will also work in cooperation with UNHCR to meet the psycho-social needs of war-traumatized women and children.

EDUCATION

UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO and various NGOs have supplied some school materials, repaired and constructed a number of schools, and conducted various staff development seminars in 1993/1994. These inputs should now be coordinated and an education programme developed with the assistance of UNESCO working with national and local authorities. The rehabilitation of schools - often used to house the displaced and refugees - will be of immediate concern - and their reconstruction, already begun by UNESCO, should be included in the rehabilitation phase. UNESCO and UNICEF will collaborate closely in programmes to promote education for conflict reduction, mine-awareness, post trauma stress disorder diagnoses and alleviation and in-service teacher education. UNESCO will assist the education authorities in developing an information management system with a view to better meeting projected needs. UNICEF will continue to focus its activities at pre-school and primary school pupils, as well as on in-service training of teachers.

INCOME GENERATION

Activities under this sector have been restricted to the production of a limited range of relief items produced locally. Due to the conflict and lack of access the importation of raw materials has been minimal. While some agencies and NGOs will begin small scale localised quick impact projects, the economy can only be revitalised through freedom of movement, the opening of the roads to commercial traffic and a coordinated rehabilitation phase which is outside the scope of this Appeal.

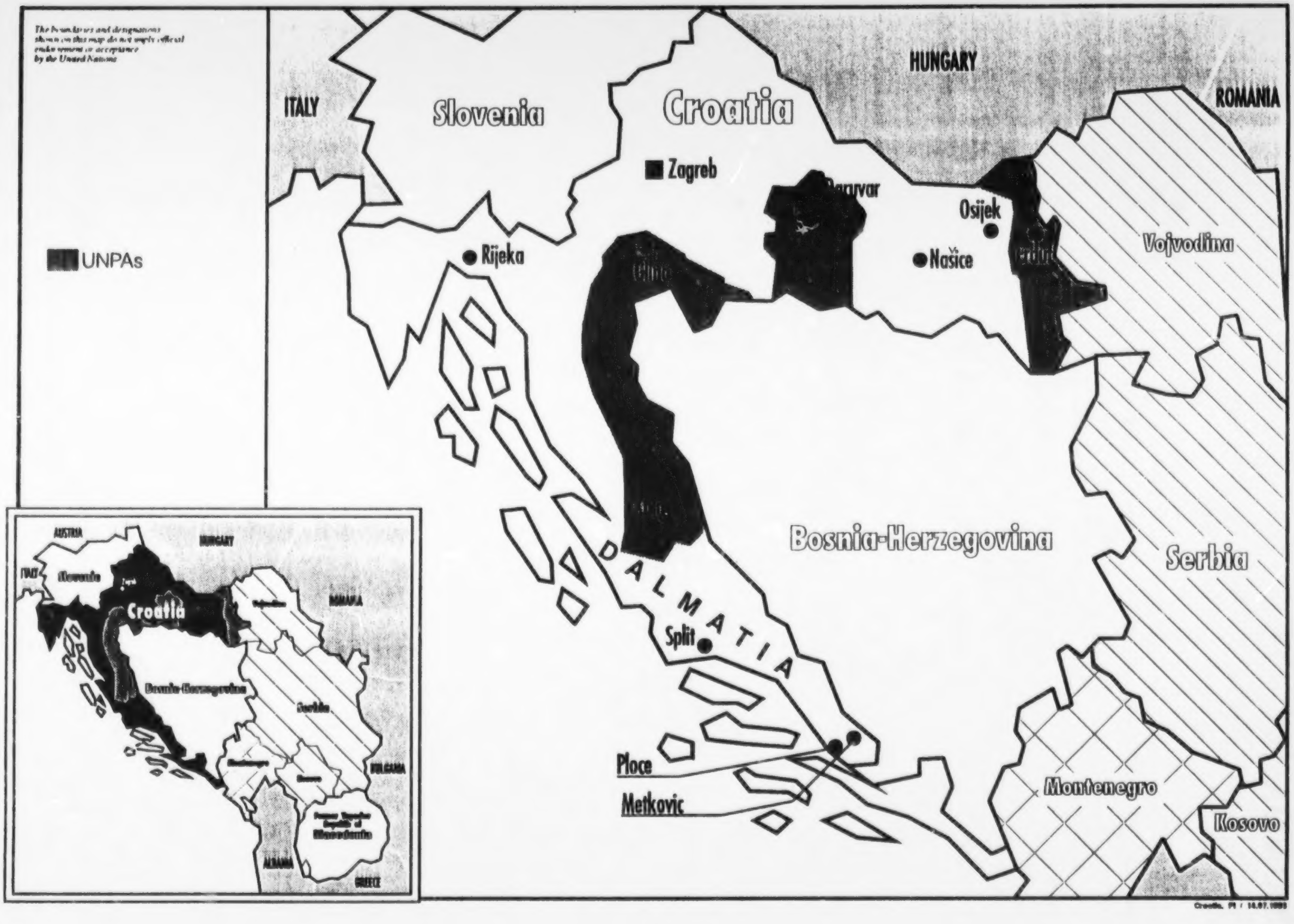
PROTECTION, RESETTLEMENT AND REPATRIATION

UNHCR and the ICRC continue to fulfil their protection function within their respective mandates to, *inter alia*, protect and monitor the rights of minorities, the promotion of refugee law and the facilitation of family reunification.

Preliminary planning is underway taking into consideration possible movements within Bosnia and Herzegovina and return of refugees outside the republic to areas where law and order has been established. Furthermore, UNHCR assists persons who are eligible for resettlement to third countries.

TRANSITION

The humanitarian agencies should continue their work in Bosnia and Herzegovina and assure the survival of the population throughout a transition period. Many thousands of persons will wish to return to their homeland in security and peace. The next phase depends on the continued generosity of the donor community and a strong coordination mechanism which ensures that the momentum is not lost.


The boundaries and designations
shown on this map do not imply official
endorsement or acceptance
by the United Nations
UNPAs
ITALY
Slovenia
Croatia
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
Zagreb
Daruvar
Osijek
Našice
Vojvodina
Rijeka
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Serbia
DALMATIA
Split
Ploce
Metkovic
Montenegro
Kosovo
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ITALY
Slovenia
Croatia
ROMANIA
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Serbia
BULGARIA
ALBANIA
GREECE

Croatia. PI / 14.07.1993

CROATIA

OVERVIEW - BENEFICIARIES

The economic and social infrastructure in the Republic of Croatia continues to suffer the impact of three years of conflict in Croatia, the United Nations Protected Areas and neighbouring Bosnia and Herzegovina. Rising unemployment combined with a steady increase in the cost of living have created a swelling in the ranks of those individuals eligible for social welfare assistance. The lack of resolution related to the disputed lands within the UNPAs has kept some of the most productive territory in the Former Yugoslavia from contributing to the economic system of Croatia.

The health, education and social welfare infrastructure has been heavily burdened by the care of refugees for three years. Schools are overcrowded and short of supplies, while health care facilities face a similar shortfall in resources matched with the need to accommodate additional patients.

The Croatian Government, through the Office of Displaced Persons and Refugees (ODPR), is scheduled to start a full registration of refugees and displaced persons. Subject to the results of this registration the beneficiary numbers of this appeal will be as follows:

Country	Refugees	Displaced Persons	Total
Croatia	280,000	247,000	527,000
UNPAs	0	110,000	110,000
TOTAL	**280,000**	**357,000**	**637,000**

In addition to the refugee and displaced population, large numbers of other Croatian citizens need assistance. The government (Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare) registered a total of 375,642 individuals in February 1994 as eligible recipients of social welfare assistance, and in turn comprise the expanded target population of many agencies providing non-UNHCR humanitarian assistance.

The European Community Task Force (ECTF) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), for example, have established programmes providing food, clothing, hygienic and other domestic items on a need basis among this population. ECTF records some 190,000 and IFRC some 240,000 beneficiaries who receive some form of the above assistance.

Approximately 75 to 80% of refugees and displaced persons continue to be accommodated privately while the remainder live in some 414 places of collective accommodation throughout Croatia, capacities of which vary from few tens of persons
to a population of 3,000.

Rains in early April, following mostly dry weather in February and March, improved soil conditions for planting crops, mainly maize, which has started. The official forecast points to an increase of 5% in the area planted from last year's reduced level; assuming normal yields, the crop is forecast at 1.8 million tons, 5 % above 1993 but some 15% below pre-war levels.

However, if the overall food supply position is satisfactory, the situation continues to be tight for refugees and displaced people for an increasing number of vulnerable population; hyperinflation combined with economic recession have resulted in a sharp decline in the purchasing power of the majority of the population.

RELIEF COORDINATION

The ODPR is the government agency responsible for the coordination of relief activities in Croatia whereas UNHCR continues to be the lead UN agency for the coordination of international assistance to refugees and displaced people. UN agencies operating in Croatia also work closely with their counterpart government ministries in providing assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the areas of health, education, social welfare, shelter and community services.

Regular interagency coordination meetings are held at UNHCR Zagreb for information sharing and coordination of assistance.

The International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) organises regular NGO meetings in Zagreb and Split to support and coordinate NGO activities in Croatia. ICVA has established an information network for the use of NGOs providing them with NGO addresses and information of the programmes implemented by NGOs in Croatia.

PRIORITY AREAS OF HUMANITARIAN RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Food

ECTF continues to provide basic food commodities within Croatia and the Croatian controlled area of UNPA West. The supply of the basic food rations in all the other areas of the UNPAs is the responsibility of WFP with logistical support from UNHCR. Weaning food for children under three years of age is supplied by UNICEF. High protein biscuits and dried whole milk powder are supplied by WFP and ECTF for nutritionally vulnerable groups, infants, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly in Croatia and the UNPAs as part of a UNICEF/UNHCR managed supplementary feeding programme. UNHCR maintains stocks of emergency supplies for new arrivals or newly displaced as required. Funds will be reserved for local purchase of small quantities of items not foreseen in the basic ration.

Latest official forecast indicates a wheat output of 855,000 tons, 3% down from 1993 and substantially lower than the pre-war average level of 1.4 million tons, but still adequate to cover domestic consumption. However, the situation continues to be tight for refugees and displaced people for an increasing number of vulnerable groups. The Government estimates the most needy social cases at 271,000 persons, to whom it provides financial assistance to bring their incomes to US$ 30 per month; besides this assistance, 190,000 social cases receive food aid from the European Union.

Logistics

The ECTF and WFP continue to be responsible for the international transport of food items to Croatia. UNHCR is responsible for warehousing of non-food items and emergency food items in Croatia. The secondary distribution of ECTF-provided assistance (food and non-food) is achieved through the Croatian Office of Displaced Persons and Refugees (ODPR), the Croatian Red Cross Society (CRC) and the voluntary agencies Caritas and Merhamet in the Republic of Croatia. WFP food and UNHCR non-food items are distributed in UNPAs through the local Red Cross Agencies for whom UNHCR also provides assistance with fuel for vehicles and other material support for their operation.

As in the first half of 1994 UNHCR will continue to provide household grants to refugees accommodated in private houses with host families. The grant amounts to approximately US$ 18 per person per month and is paid through the local offices of the ODPR and the Social Welfare. The purpose of the payment is to contribute towards basic household expenditures, utilities (such as heating and electricity) and to offset rent. These payments contribute to the essential care and maintenance of the refugee population and help ensure the availability of private accommodation for approximately 80% of UNHCR's beneficiary population, who otherwise would not have access to even collective accommodations.

UNICEF provides child care kits to mothers of newborns and IFRC provides shoes clothing and domestic items, mainly through local procurement.

UNHCR will continue to supply hygienic items, such as detergent, soap and other items, cooking sets, sleeping bags/mattresses, blankets, winter clothing and wood for heating/cooking.

Sanitation

Many collective centers in Croatian were designed for the seasonal housing of tourist,s particularly in the Dalmatian area. Sanitation and water systems of these centers have in many cases become overloaded to the point of breakdown. Repairs and maintenance services of water and wastewater systems will have to be conducted in several locations, including the Gasinci camp in the north of Croatia and in Savudrija on the Istria peninsula. Training activities will be conducted for refugees and displaced residents in minimum standards for the use and maintenance of water and wastewater systems, with attention to issues such as water conservation and the cleaning of drains, among others.

Health

Several foreign and local NGOs provide primary health care to the refugee and displaced populations, either through their own funding sources or with assistance from UNHCR. Health care activities are conducted throughout Croatia among the beneficiary population, with specialised attention in the collective centers but also among the population in private accommodations. UNICEF conducts a large vaccination programme in Croatia and the UNPAs, while WHO, ECTF and several foreign NGOs provide medical supplies and equipment in cooperation with the Ministry of Health in Croatia; similar assistance is provided in the UNPAs in coordination with UNHCR.

UNHCR continues to budget funds for the support of the medical health assistance scheme or alternatively for direct assistance to health care facilities in Croatia to maintain and improve the access of refugees and displaced people to emergency and other hospital care. UNHCR continues to meet costs of emergency health care in specific cases and to meet occasional medical examination costs in the connection with resettlement. Among NGO assistance a specific note is to be made of Medecins Sans Frontières (MSF) France health care programme for ex-detainees and other refugees.

Shelter

The UNHCR-funded shelter activities will continue to focus on the repair and rehabilitation of collective accommodations in Croatia, in order to improve the living conditions in existing centers as well as to expand the number of available units so as to relieve pressure on the tourist resort infrastructure. This programme is coordinated closely with the Croatian government through ODPR, which is also one of the implementing partners for the shelter project along with the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

IRC also continues to manage the Shelter Task Force for the coordination of shelter activities in Croatia. The Shelter Task Force serves as a liaison between ODPR, the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction (formerly Agency for Reconstruction), IFRC and various national and international NGOs, and serves as and important clearing house for information and data related to refugee shelter projects. UNDP and UNOV have organised self-help housing repairs, a "bricks for work" programme and credit schemes in UNPA Sector West, together with Austrian NGOs.

New shelter construction has been and continues to be funded almost entirely through bilateral agreements between the government of Croatia and donor countries, implemented through their national NGOs and in some cases by IFRC. A prefabrication factory financed by Italian contribution, has been established by UNIDO in Vinkovci to construct communal shelters for later use as schools, as well as individual "core houses" that can later be extended to form permanent dwellings. The project will be extended soon to the production of pre-fabricated frames and trussed rafters to replace damaged roofs in a rapid and cost-effective way.

Repairs of private accommodation will be facilitated through the provision of self-help materials such as roof sheeting, plywood and other basic repair materials purchased on the local market. Heating fuel is provided to a number of collective centers as well as some health facilities and schools in Croatia and the UNPAs.

Community Services

UNHCR, in coordination with UNICEF, WHO and UNDP, continues to support social services to refugees and displaced persons affected physically and emotionally through national and international non-governmental organisations. Professional psychological services are provided to beneficiaries living in both collective and private accommodations, with special emphasis on vulnerable population groups such as young children, women and elderly living in independent situations. Recreational and occupational therapy is provided by a number of NGOs in different regions of the country, to long-staying refugees and displaced persons at risk of additional social problems due to extended periods of unemployment and idle living.

An emphasis is continued on efforts to coordinate UN agency and non-governmental agency activities in the field of psycho-social support for victims of war trauma, the elderly, children and detainees.

Education

In order to support the enrolment of refugees and displaced people in the Croatian primary and secondary school system, UNHCR provides school supplies, vocational training, psycho-social work, sector information management. Transportation of refugee and displaced children from remote locations to more central schools is financially supported in some areas. In those places where refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina have no access to Croatian schools, direct support is provided under UNHCR funding to so-called "extraterritorial" or "parallel" schools settings. UNICEF continues to provide educational supplies to target areas in Croatia and the UNPAs, and together with UNESCO will work in psycho-social readaptation, and inter-ethnic conflict reduction. UNESCO provides curriculum development assistance support to vocational skills training, and will go on repairing/building schools where most needed and subsidizing refugees' school fees in secondary education. It will also assist the education authorities in introducing a system to better manage the formal and non-formal education demand data base, made increasingly complex and urgent as the result of overcrowding.

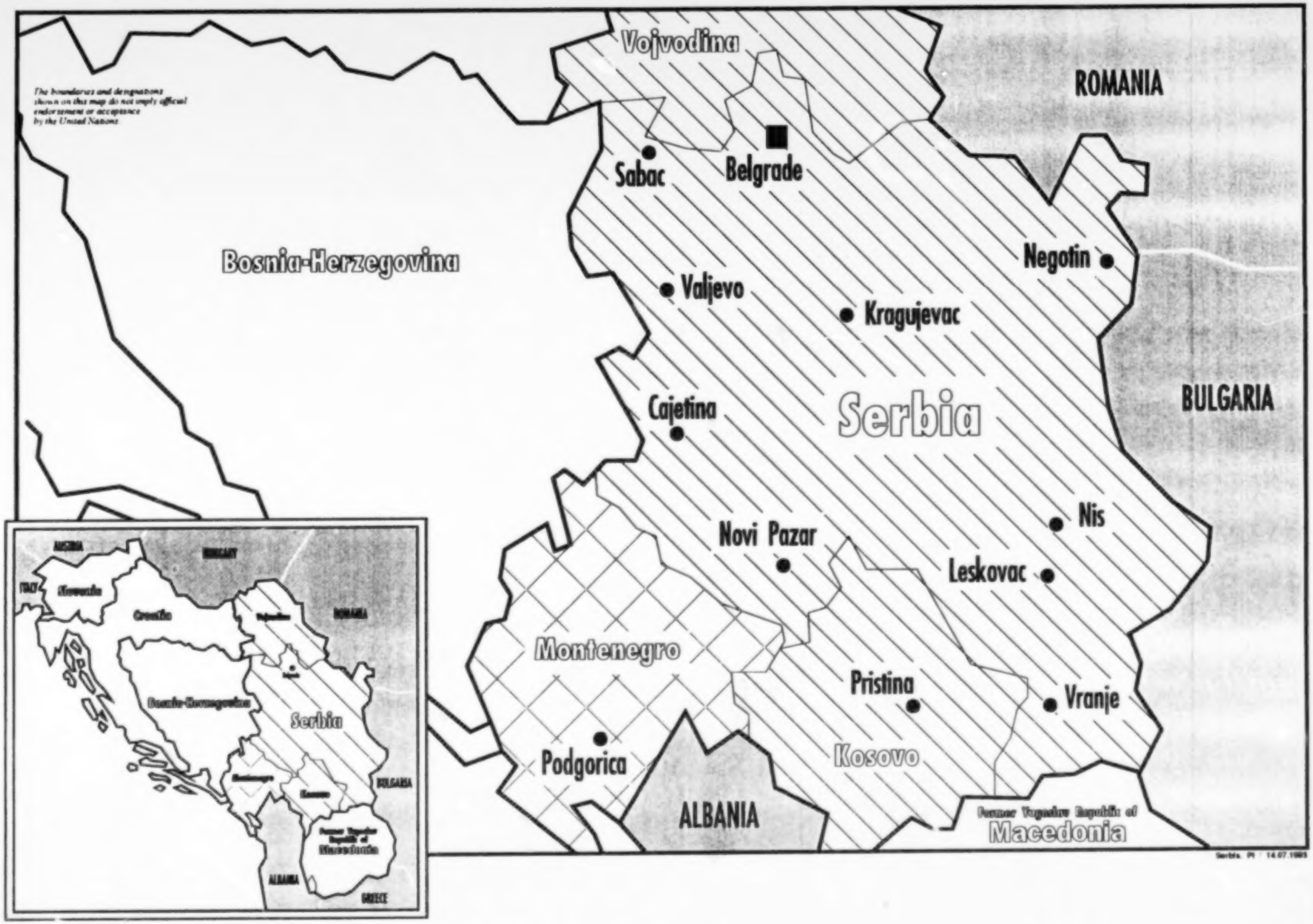
Other Assistance Needs

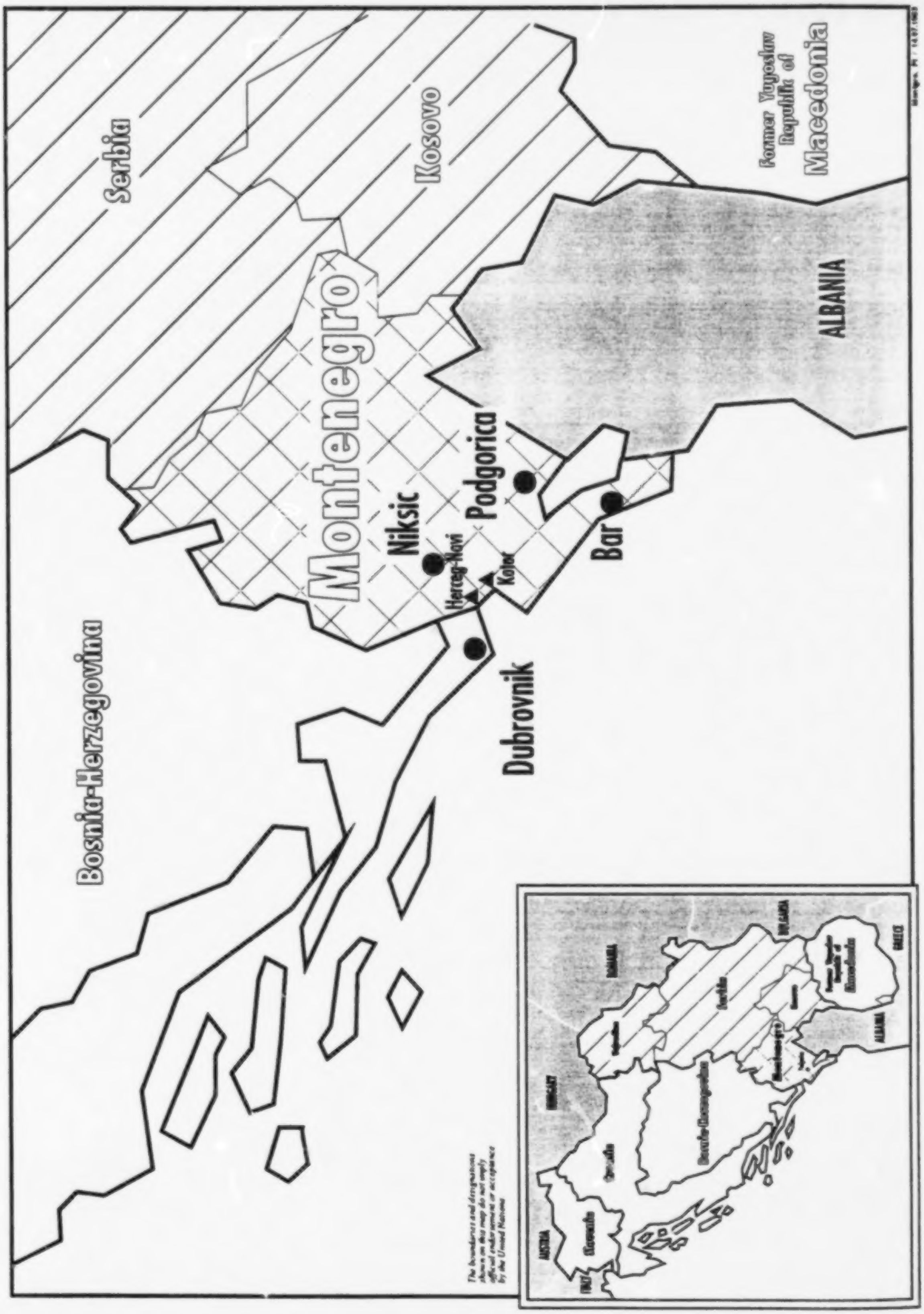
UNHCR and UNDP will continue to support income generation activities, mainly out of a recognition that an important component of confidence building among long-staying refugees and displaced persons is the ability to receive financial rewards for productive activities. During the first half of 1994 the main income generation activities have centred on occupational therapy and productive engagement strategy. However income generation activities focused on self-sufficiency and productive employment are planned for the remainder of the year.

The spring UNHCR seed programme provides some 73,000 families throughout Croatia and the UNPAs with vegetable seed varieties for family gardening of complementary food items. Small scale livestock activities focus on projects in the rural areas of the country, including Osijek in Slavonia, the northern part of UNPA West and the southern Dalmatian Coast.

TRANSITION

The Republic of Croatia will be included in the UNHCR regional plan for the programmes for repatriation and local integration during second half of 1994. It is estimated that a large majority of the refugee and displaced population would consider return to their places of origin when the peace agreement and subsequent circumstances would make that possible.

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THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

OVERVIEW - BENEFICIARIES

A declining economy, further weakened by one and half years of sanctions, led to the total collapse of the local currency and rampant inflation during the last six months of 1993 in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This climaxed in December 1993 when inflation was rising at more than 2 per cent per hour. By January 1994 it had reached 313 million per cent.

The effects of the economic collapse were widespread - goods disappeared from the local market as shopkeepers and wholesalers attempted to protect themselves from massive losses incurred from inflation. The result was a skyrocketing of prices. Cash became virtually unattainable and pensioners and wage earners were unable to draw their pensions and wages before they became totally worthless. The average monthly salary was reduced to US$ 10 and pensions to between US$ 2 - 3 per month.

For FAO, latest official estimates indicate that, despite the tight availability of fuel and other agricultural inputs due to the international trade blockade, the area planted to the 1994 wheat crop was 887,000 hectares, almost the same average level of 1993. Weather conditions have been satisfactory so far, however, yields are expected to remain at reduced levels reflecting lower use of fertilizers and pesticides - application of which is estimated to be only 40% the level of 1990. Wheat output is forecast at around 3 million tons, almost unchanged from 1993 but some 20% below average for the third consecutive year. As the country was formerly an exporter of wheat, this level of production is still more than adequate to cover the food consumption requirements.

Planting of the 1994 spring maize crop has started. The programmed area planted has been set at 1.4 million hectares, slightly above the level of 1993 and normal; however, plantings will mainly depend on fuel availability. Yields are anticipated to be reduced reflecting the shortage of agricultural inputs but, provided good weather during the growing season, they may be higher than last year when production of maize was also affected by dry spells and reached 4 million tons.

Despite the reduced cereal production of 1992 and 1993, the country is estimated to have substantial reserves of wheat and maize as a result of a bumper crop in 1991 coupled with the impossibility to export and the decline in domestic consumption of meat products.

The implementation of a monetary and economic reform programme since late January has resulted in the elimination of hyperinflation and in a considerable increase in supplies of food and other goods. A new currency has been introduced with parity to the German Mark. No shortages of basic foodstuffs are currently reported and food prices have been stable, or even have fallen, in the past two months. However, living standards have been declining since the introduction of international sanctions in May 1992, and price levels are very high when compared with an average monthly salary of about US$ 30. There has been a general impoverishment of the population and the food situation is particularly dramatic for vulnerable groups. Official and non official sources indicate that the neediest social cases, with incomes below the minimal monthly wage of US$ 20, amount to 1.4 to 1.5 million persons or 14% of the total population of the Federal Republic, mainly poor pensioners. People have been able to survive thanks to food being sent by relatives in the countryside, remittances from abroad and household food stocks.

As the humanitarian aid provided to refugees represents an equivalent income larger than that of 75 per cent of the population, there is growing social tension between refugees and local social case populations. To alleviate animosity it is crucial that assistance continue to be provided to a select segment of the social case population.

The revised beneficiary table for 1994 is as follows:

Republic	Refugees	Social Cases Institutionalized/Destitute	Total
Serbia	306,700	120,000	426,700
Montenegro	32,300	30,000	62,300
TOTAL	**339,000**	**150,000**	**489,000**

The Office of the Chief of Mission (OCM) - UNHCR in Belgrade will continue to provide a comprehensive care and maintenance programme to designated beneficiaries remaining in Serbia and Montenegro.

Since the last appeal there has been a decrease of some 158,000 refugees, due to spontaneous repatriation, limited local integration, changes in registration criteria by the local authorities and better monitoring of refugee assistance. As there has not been a recent, comprehensive update to the official government refugee registration, the 339,000 refugees covered under this appeal represent only those refugees who are actively in receipt of humanitarian assistance. The number of unregistered refugees or those not requiring assistance is unknown. Approximately 95% of the refugees continue to live with host families, with many of the host families having maintained refugees for two years or longer. The economic collapse has exhausted much of the host families' and refugees' resources. The refugees in collective centers face a similar situation.

Government figures state the number of registered social welfare cases at 1.2 million, although these official figures may not reflect the reality of the situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav Red Cross estimates that 90% of the total population of 10.3 million residents of Serbia and Montenegro is unable to meet their basic food needs and that 50-70 per cent live below the poverty level. In a recent host family survey financed by UNHCR it was found that only 6 per cent of host families have sufficient resources to meet their basic food needs.

For the remainder of 1994 assistance will be provided to 150,000 social cases. Of this number 53,013 are institutionalized such as orphans, the elderly and the mentally and physically handicapped. The rest of this number are social cases from the poorest sector of society not assisted by local authorities who will benefit from direct distribution of aid.

Assistance to these groups will continue to be provided through existing systems, such as soup kitchens and municipal-level pharmacies operated by international and local NGOs. Aid to even such a small number of social cases serves as a buffer to the resentment felt by the general population for the humanitarian aid given to refugees.

RELIEF AID COORDINATION

Subsequent to the last Appeal, UNHCR, in close cooperation with the Sanctions Committee and SAMCOMM (Sanctions Assistance Mission Communications Centre), has implemented a system of bulk clearances which has resulted in a significantly expediting the processing of humanitarian assistance. Recognized NGOs, with distribution systems which can be clearly monitored, are now assisted by UNHCR to receive Sanctions Committee decisions within one to two weeks.

UNHCR closely cooperates and coordinates all assistance activities with the Offices of the Commissioner for Refugees in Serbia and Montenegro as the Governmental agencies responsible for refugee matters in both Republics.

As the lead Agency in Serbia and Montenegro, UNHCR is responsible for the coordination of activities related to the assistance given to the refugee population and to a limited number of the most vulnerable social cases. Coordination meetings with UN Agencies, Governmental bodies and Non-Government Agencies occur regularly. Interagency Coordination meetings are held fortnightly by UNHCR, as are medical coordination meetings chaired by WHO. A Social Services Task Force, chaired by UNHCR, is held monthly and attended by representatives of over 25 different local and international NGOs, government ministries, and academic bodies. Weekly interagency logistics meetings are also held between UNHCR, WFP, ECHO and IFRC.

PRIORITY AREAS OF HUMANITARIAN RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Food

Improved coordination and planning of the food pipeline among UNHCR, WFP and ECHO allows UNHCR to better predict where shortfalls will occur and appropriate responses. WFP continues efforts towards the provision of the six basic commodities in the food basket, coordinating closely with ECHO.

Despite such a coordinated interagency effort, it is clear that 100% of the beneficiaries' food needs will not be met in 1994 due to a lack of resources and negative earmarking. UNHCR will need funds to maintain its flexibility in purchasing limited quantities of specific food as needed. UNHCR will also continue to purchase supplementary yeast for all beneficiaries.

WFP will continue to provide high protein biscuits and dried whole milk powder for the supplementary food programme in Serbia and Montenegro.

UNICEF will distribute this food to the target beneficiary population in orphanages, paediatric hospitals and health centres for children, pregnant and lactating women.

Weekly meetings are held with WFP, ECHO, UNHCR and IFRC.

Transport and Logistics

WFP has the primary responsibility for transporting food items to Extended Delivery Points and molising resources to pay for the transport of these food commodities t final distribution sites. Major efforts have been made by WFP to deliver directly to more EDPs close to the final distribution sites, reducing handling and requirements for transhipments of commodities and thus reducing transportation costs. UNHCR covers the costs of shipping complementary food and non-food items to extended delivery points.

Through an agreement with the IFRC, UNHCR will pay a flat fee for delivery of UNHCR-funded non-food items to the beneficiaries through the Red Cross secondary distribution system. An expanded distribution system to the social institutions housing targeted beneficiaries is in development. Additional emphasis will be placed on monitoring of distribution and on improved coordination of beneficiary numbers.

Domestic Needs

Given an increase in donations of hygienic materials by other IGO/NGOs to the beneficiaries, UNHCR now proposes to fund only a modest amount for such hygienic items as de-lousing shampoo for beneficiaries. Blankets, sheets, shoes, winter and summer clothing will also be provided to targeted beneficiary populations, particularly beneficiaries in collective centres and social institutions.

IFRC is committed to provide hygiene parcels to the refugee target population with host families and at collective centres.

Financial assistance to ex-detainees for lodging and family reunification will continue during the second half of 1994.

Health

This sector is still considered to be the most critical area of need within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the international community present in Serbia and Montenegro. For the past two years refugees coming to Serbia and Montenegro have had free access to the health care system placing tremendous strain on a system near collapse. The mental hospitals are in a particularly bad shape. Compounded by the effects of sanctions, this has resulted in critical shortages of essential drugs, medical and laboratory supplies and the virtual absence of spare parts for hospital equipment.

Despite the catastrophic shortages, the infrastructure of highly-trained staff continues to exist.

The prewar health care system was relatively sophisticated and effective albeit cost-inefficient. Economic difficulties started already before the war but the war and sanctions have greatly worsened them. Around half a million refugees, including many wounded or chronically ill, strain the system. All types of health institutions at all levels lack equipment, spare parts, medical supplies, diagnostic materials, etc. Patients now usually have to acquire the necessary drugs, dressing material, etc., for hospital treatment, even bed linen and food, from the private sector or abroad at astronomical prices.

While most general health indicators such as overall mortality and average length of life do not yet show the decline of the health status, many specific indicators clearly do: tuberculosis, mental health problems, suicides, prenatal and infant mortality, etc., are increasing. Kosovo is an epidemiological tinder box with greatly increased mortality and morbidity from most causes.

Lack of fuel, spare parts, particularly for the water supply system, and consumables threaten environmental health and increase the risk of epidemics.

WHO is the coordinator of health programmes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and, as WHO's operations expand, UNHCR will gradually withdraw support to this sector.

In the meantime UNHCR proposes to continue to provide drugs to refugees and 150,000 social cases through a regional pharmacy agreement and to expand this project only if drug shortages become more critical. UNHCR also proposes to continue support to the physically and mentally disabled and the most vulnerable social cases residing in health institutions.

UNICEF provides essential drugs, vaccines and materials to hospitals in Serbia and Montenegro. IFRC provides Balkan health boxes, pneumonia, transfusion, and TBC kits and various hygiene items for hospitals.

UNHCR will provide heating fuel for selected health care institutions throughout Serbia and Montenegro during the winter season. Distribution of the fuel will be carefully monitored through an implementing agreement with an NGO. Funds to cover the cost of medical examinations of ex-detainees at local health centres will again be provided for by UNHCR under this sector.

Shelter

In 1993 significant renovation and construction activities were undertaken to increase refugee housing in Serbia and Montenegro. These shelters easily accommodate the 20,000 refugees and their families not living with host families. During the second half of 1994, UNHCR will continue to allocate funds in this sector to cover only basic maintenance costs for collective centres in Serbia and Montenegro while allowing for sufficient funds in Montenegro to complete projects begun in 1993.

UNHCR will continue to provide minimal support to the Offices of the Commissioner of Refugees in Serbia and Montenegro to assist in the running costs of 290 collective centers throughout the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

ECHO is presently implementing a programme of provision of fresh food to collective centers in Montenegro and a similar programme in Serbia is planned to be implemented by Care International.

Heating fuel will be supplied to collective centers throughout Serbia and Montenegro during 1994. Heating fuel distribution and consumption is successfully monitored through an implementing agreement with OXFAM.

Community Services

Refugees living in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are still confronted with memories of war, loss of family members, disruption of family life, lack of meaningful paid employment, and temporary accommodations with an unclear future.

UNHCR proposes to continue projects started in 1993 which address these issues and resulting problems. Counselling for women and children, activities to help children cope with past traumatic experiences, and training for national mental health staff have proven to be effective measures in returning normalcy to people's lives. Skills training projects will continue in an effort to give meaning to people's day-to-day existence. These programmes will be expanded during the second half of 1994 to cover more completely the beneficiary population and prepare people for the eventual reintegration into society or a return to their homes.

The successful Red Cross Centre for Victims of Trauma and Violence in Belgrade supported by IFRC will be expanded and centres will be opened in Novi Sad and Podgorica. Expansion of rehabilitation programmes leading to reintegration are planned for the period July to December 1994.

UNESCO intends undertaking a programme for the development of resource people to deal with the most vulnerable groups.

Education

Approximately 100,000 refugee children and youth are entitled to attend schools in Serbia and Montenegro. During the Fall, UNHCR plans to provide basic school supplies to intermediate and high-school-aged refugee children only, while coordinating with UNICEF who will be covering primary school children's needs. UNESCO will be conducting resource staff development courses for education and training personnel requiring skills in diagnosing and managing stress, anger and alienation.

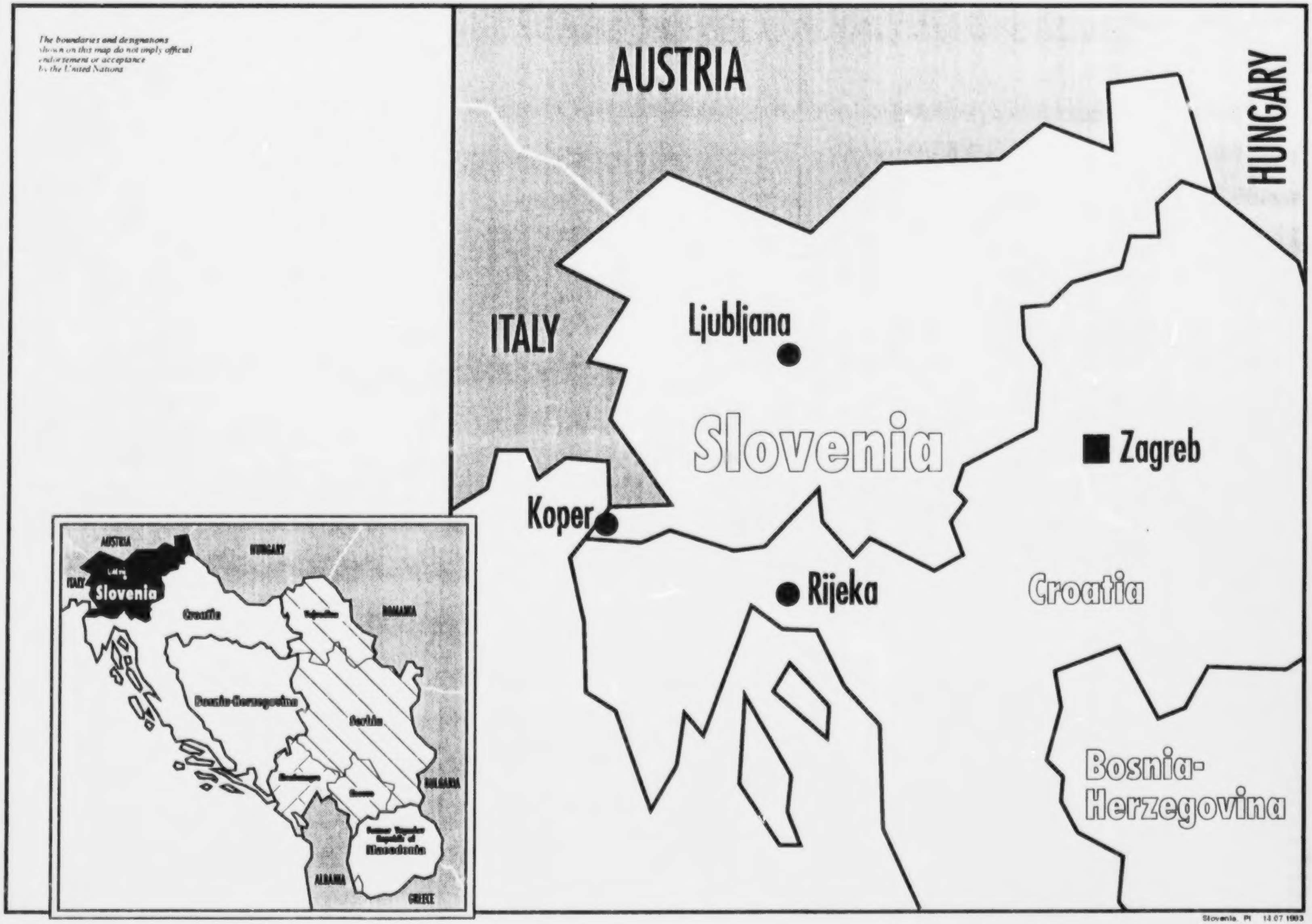
PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF REFUGEE LAW

The conflict among the member republics of the former Yugoslavia has resulted in complications with regard to citizenship, ownership and refugee status. In the process of assisting refugees to find durable solutions, refugees face a variety of legal questions regarding these issues. Plans for a pilot legal counselling project to assist refugees are included in this appeal.

UNHCR has made provision for the resettlement of 2,000 Bosnian refugees throughout 1994. IOM will continue to process these cases and arrange international transport of refugees to their new homelands.

TRANSITION

While overall political agreements remain elusive, negotiations are continuing between the parties looking ahead to an eventual peace environment. Although much depends on the territorial details of any agreement, it is now estimated that about 60% of the refugee population may choose to return to their homeland. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will be included in the UNHCR regional planning of programmes for repatriation, local integration and resettlement scheduled during the course of 1994.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Slovenia PI 14 07 1993

SLOVENIA

OVERVIEW - BENEFICIARIES

Macro-economic indicators show that the economy of the Republic of Slovenia is performing relatively well, in spite of the breakup of former Yugoslavia, and is showing in many respects a better performance than other countries of Eastern Europe. Nevertheless, after only two and one half years of independence, the economy remains very fragile.

In the second half of 1994, UNHCR and other agencies will continue to address the needs of the categories of registered refugees, unregistered refugees who come forward to receive assistance and immigrant workers who have lost or will lose their entitlement to social benefits as follows:

Registered refugees	31,118
Unregistered refugees receiving assistance	2,682
Refugees "sur place"	1,700
TOTAL	**35,500**

A detailed census of the refugee population was undertaken by the Office for Immigration and Refugees of Slovenia in collaboration with the Statistics Institute of Slovenia in October 1993. There are presently 31,118 registered refugees from former Yugoslavia of whom 28,989 are from Bosnia and Herzegovina. There are an additional 2,682 unregistered refugees who are coming forward to receive humanitarian assistance from the Slovenian Red Cross, bringing the total number of refugees currently assisted to 33,800. This target population represents a 44% decrease in the 60,000 persons estimated at the beginning of 1993. This decrease is attributed principally to spontaneous departures for third countries and to a lesser extent to return movements to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Refugees from former Yugoslavia in Slovenia are registered by the Government and are given temporary asylum but essentially remain without legal status. The Office from Immigration and Refugees will submit in the spring of 1994 a draft legislation on temporary asylum to the Government. This law would define "temporary refugees" in need of protection and assistance as persons who have fled from war afflicted regions. It also defines refugees as persons who were living in Slovenia prior to the war and cannot return to their place of origin. This latter category is composed presently of 1,700 migrant workers from Bosnia and Herzegovina who were granted work permits for one year in 1992. Their entitlements to social benefits have expired or are about to expire. UNHCR has surveyed and identified this group as refugees "sur place" as in dire need of assistance. Therefore the total to be assisted from 1 April 1994 is 35,500.

Approximately 75% of assisted refugees live in host families and 25% are accommodated in 28 collective centers dispersed throughout the republic.

RELIEF AID COORDINATION

UNHCR closely cooperates with the Slovene government branches involved in assisting refugees. In particular, UNHCR is in constant contact with the Office for Immigration and Refugees (OIR), the specialised agency of the Government of Slovenia coordinating all activities pertaining to refugees and responsible for making policy and legislative proposals to the Government. UNHCR works very closely with the technical ministries coordinating foreign donations - the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the Ministry of Education (MOE), the Ministry of Health (MOH), the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and the Ministry of Labour and Social Work (MLSW).

UNHCR is the only UN agency with permanent international presence in Slovenia. WHO and UNICEF are represented in Slovenia through national offices. UNHCR coordinates food activities with the WFP office in Zagreb. UNESCO also coordinates its activities in Slovenia from its office in Zagreb.

Working in its traditional role in support of the Slovene Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) also plays an important role in the delivery of relief assistance and community services . UNHCR, IFRC and the Slovene Red Cross (SRC) have established weekly coordination meetings.

PRIORITY AREAS OF HUMANITARIAN RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Food

WFP will continue to provide the target beneficiary population with the basic food ration complemented by UNHCR yeast. Considering the high cost of food commodities in Slovenia, continual provision of basic food items is necessary unless a viable alternative is found.

The outlook for the 1994 wheat crop is favourable. The area planted is estimated at 43,000 hectares, somewhat larger than the average level of last year. Yields are also expected average, reflecting adequate weather since planting, and the output is forecast at 187,000 tons, 11% higher than in 1993 when the crop was affected by dry spells. Planting of the spring maize crop has started. More rains are needed following below normal precipitation and above normal temperatures in the past month. The area planted is forecast average and production is expected to recover from the drought-affected level of last year.

The country has a structural deficit in cereals and normally imports about 100,000 tons of wheat and 170,000 tons of maize. Assuming a 1994 average cereal production and reflecting high levels of wheat imports last year, imports of wheat and maize in marketing year 1994/95 (July/June) are forecast to decline substantially from 1993/94. The overall food supply situation is satisfactory. The economic situation is stable and inflation has decreased sharply in the past year; although unemployment reached 14% by December 1993, it has been declining in the past three months.

Logistics

Food and non-food items are distributed from central warehousing in Ljubljana by the Slovene Red Cross to refugees accommodated with host families in 60 municipalities throughout Slovenia and to 28 collective centres. UNHCR financially supports the Slovene Red Cross in this distribution.

UNHCR Slovenia monitors and coordinates the distribution of food and non-food items in Slovenia. Weekly meetings are held with IFRC and SRC and monthly meetings with all agencies distributing food to discuss and coordinate food/non-food flow in Slovenia.

Domestic Needs

As a priority need set in the last appeal UNHCR, support to host families will continue during the second half of 1994. Most refugees have now been staying with families of immigrant workers of Bosnian origin at the lower end of the socio-economic scale in Slovenia for over two years. Taking into consideration the high and rising cost of living in Slovenia and the strain of supporting additional individuals in these families, the financial assistance of US$ 10 as from 1 July 1994 per month per refugee given to host families will increase to US$ 15 per month for the next six months This financial support will be distributed by the Slovene Red Cross. A local consultant is employed on a temporary basis to evaluate the implementation of this programme of financial assistance.

UNHCR hygiene items and blankets are distributed to refugees accommodated in collective centres and with host families.

UNICEF will continue to distribute hygiene kits to refugee infants.

Health

Refugees in Slovenia are integrated into the national health care scheme but with limited coverage. UNHCR will continue its support to the Government of Slovenia through OIR and MOH on the extended coverage of health care to refugees by providing funds for basic health care, medical supplies, equipment and specialised care including the treatment of mental health disorders.

Shelter

The previous phases of major renovation of collective centres of the shelter programme in Slovenia led to the UNHCR present phase of basic maintenance and minor repairs of the remaining 28 collective centres in Slovenia as well as the improvement to sanitation elements and kitchens.

Extensive coordination with the OIR, as well as frequent contact with the few organisations involved in shelter projects, assure efficient utilisation of resources.

Community Services

UNHCR will continue its support for psycho-social counselling through mobile teams targeting war-traumatised children/adolescents and their parents in collective centres and refugees in host families.

Outreach programmes and training for social workers, health-care professionals and volunteers will be funded to provide professional assistance and recreational opportunities to refugees in host families, particularly to vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied minors, single-headed households, the medically-at-risk, elderly and disabled.

IFRC will continue to support its social welfare programme in Slovenia implemented by 20 social workers. IFRC will continue to provide social service assistance to families hosting Bosnian refugees and will extend this assistance to collective centers.

Education

UNHCR will continue its support to MOE for the provision of primary education, the extension of secondary education to refugee students and vocational training for adolescents and single parents. UNHCR will support MOE by covering transport, refugee teacher indemnities and training, and the primary school supplies.

The UNESCO programme in Slovenia will concentrate on secondary school education covering text book production, salary support for secondary school teachers, remedial courses and vocational education for post primary out-of-school youth. In collaboration with UNICEF, UNESCO plans organising Slovenian language courses for Bosnian refugee children and subsidize refugee families of secondary school students.

Other Assistance Needs

Seeds and tools will be purchased locally to support small-scale gardening by refugees in collective centers and with host families. A survey on the possibilities of income generation and a pilot project will commence, subject to the opportunities for gainful employment of refugees in the country.

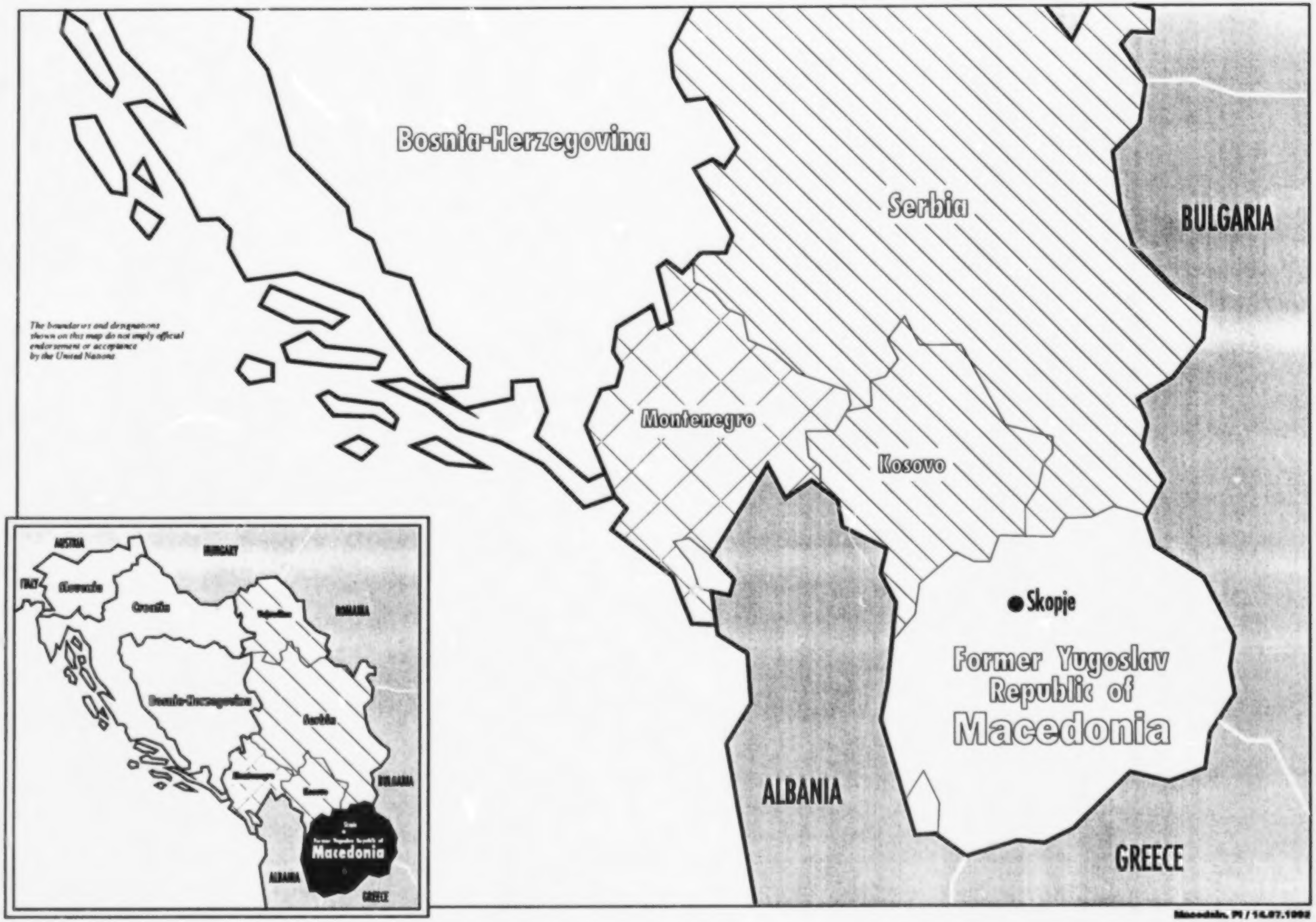
PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF REFUGEE LAW

UNHCR will continue to engage in the legal representation of individual cases, the promotion of refugee law, the training of relevant government officials, lawyers and human rights activists, and the support of ongoing registration of refugees.

TRANSITION

The prospect of a lasting peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina which would allow the return of refugees must be considered as must the fact that the vast majority of refugees in Slovenia (70 per cent) originated from Serb-held territories in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Although the recent achievements in the peace negotiations have prompted the Slovenian authorities to devise a plan for the voluntary repatriation of refugees, continued support from the international community is sought by the Government until this repatriation can be effected in conditions of safety and dignity. However, spontaneous departures cannot be excluded. The Government of Slovenia and UNHCR will closely monitor the intentions and movements of refugees and beneficiary figures will be adjusted accordingly.

Slovenia will be included in the UNHCR regional planning of programmes for repatriation, local integration and resettlement scheduled to take place in the course of 1994.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Macedonia. PI / 14.07.1992

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

OVERVIEW - BENEFICIARIES

The economic situation in the Former Yugoslav Republic (FYR) of Macedonia has deteriorated further since the last Appeal document. Sanctions levelled at the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the general isolation of the Republic had dramatic consequences for the economy and further increased the number of destitute in the country.

The total planning figure of beneficiaries for this agency in the FYR of Macedonia is as follows:

Refugees	Social Cases	TOTAL
10,000	12,000	22,000

There were officially 41,452 registered refugees in the FYR of Macedonia at the end of 1992. During the course of 1993 a number of both registered and unregistered refugees left the FYR of Macedonia for third countries. At present approximately 10,000 registered refugees receive relief assistance. Some 8,000 of these refugees live with host families in urban areas and 2,000 are accommodated in collective centres.

Due to the dire economic situation in the FYR of Macedonia the number of social cases has steadily increased. Official Government figures list the number of social cases living below the poverty line at 200,000. This represents almost 7 per cent of the total population of 2.3 million in the FYR of Macedonia. 12,000 vulnerable social cases will continue to be assisted during the second half of 1994. The number of social cases include 2,000 in social institutions and 10,000 administered by the Ministry of Labour. These social cases are officially registered as persons living below the minimum subsistence level and in extreme need of social assistance. They include the disabled, the aged, the institutionalised and those without any source of income or family support. The social cases are comprised of 4,799 families dispersed throughout 30 municipalities.

Although the outlook for 1994 cereal production is favourable the FYR of Macedonia does not produce enough cereals to cover its requirements, and even if current production forecast materialize, the country will need to import some 130,000 tons of wheat in marketing year 1994/95 (July/June) and similar quantity of maize.

The food supply situation continues to be tight for increasing numbers of the most vulnerable population as a result of the country's economic difficulties following the disintegration of former Yugoslavia and the international trade embargo on Serbia and Montenegro, through which more than 60% of its exports transitted. Unemployment reached 35% of the active population. The neediest social cases are estimated by the Government at around 200,000 persons, or 10% of the total population. The situation is likely to deteriorate in the months ahead as a result of the trade blockade from Greece since mid-February which has cut off FYR of Macedonia's principal trade route for importing petrol.

RELIEF AID COORDINATION

The Ministry of Labour is the coordination body of the Government of the FYR of Macedonia for all refugee matters. UNHCR liaises closely with the relevant Government Ministries on all refugee and assistance matters. UNHCR meets regularly with the Ministries of Education and Labour and Social Welfare on education and social welfare issues.

In collaboration with the FYR Macedonian Red Cross (MRC), Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is implementing relief distribution through an agreement with UNHCR. UNHCR facilitates meetings between MRC and CRS regarding this distribution.

There is a broad inter-agency cooperation between UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) and CRS. Regular meetings take place to share information and coordinate relief assistance.

PRIORITY AREAS OF HUMANITARIAN RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Food

WFP will continue to provide basic food items to 22,000 beneficiaries. UNHCR will provide locally procured complementary food items to collective centres throughout the FYR of Macedonia. Distribution of European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) family parcels will also be made to host families. Vulnerable groups receive supplementary food items from WFP and UNICEF.

For FAO, the area planted to winter wheat is estimated at 188,000 hectares, slightly larger than in 1993. Following generally good weather since planting, yields are expected to recover from last year's level, which was affected by unfavourable weather. The wheat output is forecast to be around 300,000 tons. Winter barley is also expected to increase reflecting higher plantings and yields. Planting of the spring maize crop has started; the area planted is anticipated to be normal but more rains are needed following mostly dry weather in the past two months.

Logistics

WFP will ship food items to Skopje where UNHCR stores and transports these goods to over 30 municipalities throughout the FYR of Macedonia. Financially supported by UNHCR, the FYR Macedonian Red Cross completes micro-distribution of all relief items to refugee end-users.

Commencing March 1994, CRS, in collaboration with MRC, has handled the coordination of the distribution, reporting and physical inventory of all relief distribution in the local municipalities. This arrangement will continue throughout the year.

Domestic Needs

In addition to food supplies, domestic items such as blankets, clothes and hygienic items will be distributed to the refugee population. Host families accommodating refugees will receive US$ 15 per refugee per month from UNHCR. In addition each host family will receive an ECHO family/hygienic parcel monthly.

IFRC provides hygiene and infant parcels (0-3 years) to refugees and social cases and some used clothing to refugees.

Health

Most drugs, medical supplies and equipment are seriously in short supply in the FYR of Macedonia. In addition the deteriorating economic situation in the FYR of Macedonia has seriously affected the existing medical infrastructure. All these factors and the additional refugee influx during the last two years have resulted in a heavily stressed national health system.

Through an agreement with MSF France, UNHCR is providing primary health care to 2,000 refugees in collective centres and 2,000 refugees living outside the centres in the Skopje area. UNICEF will provide essential paediatric drugs and vaccines.

Other Needs

Basic renovation of the communal facilities in collective centers will continue throughout the FYR of Macedonia. Locally procured heating oil is provided to the three major collective centres in FYR Macedonia. UNHCR supports the running costs of collective centres by providing US$ 2.00 per day per refugee. This amount covers the cost of utilities, salaries of workers and light maintenance and repair in the collective centers.

Social services are provided to refugees through community service projects implemented by IFRC. An Information Centre has been opened in Skopje funded by IFRC and the Swiss Red Cross for refugees and social cases in the FYR of Macedonia. This centre assists refugees with registration procedures and accommodation and offers trauma counselling to refugees afflicted with war trauma. IFRC has also started a programme of social activities in the collective centres in FYR of Macedonia.

The IFRC, the MRC and the Earthquake Institute of the FYR Macedonia are cooperating on the implementation of a "Red Cross Disaster Preparedness Programme" in the FYR of Macedonia. The object of this programme is to prepare, through staff and volunteer training and procurement of disaster preparedness materials, for the handling of sudden population movements resulting from natural and/or man-made disasters.

PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF REFUGEE LAW

Protection law seminars will be organised by UNHCR Skopje during the second half of 1994.

TRANSITION

With the possibility of a lasting peace in the areas of former Yugoslavia occurring in the near future, the FYR of Macedonia will be included in the UNHCR regional planning of durable solutions.

CHAPTER THREE
SUMMARY OF AGENCY ACTIVITIES

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

When the conflict in the former Yugoslavia initially broke out in June 1991, nobody could have been fully prepared for the magnitude of the task which lay ahead, unprecedented as it was in the history of international humanitarian aid. Today one cannot measure the impact of the loss of human life, the destruction to homes, villages and towns, nor the suffering and misery of a people in a conflict which will soon have lasted for a period of three years.

UNHCR initiated its response to the conflict in 1991 and was appointed lead agency in the UN humanitarian programme in 1992. The impact of the relief operation is inestimable. There are facts, figures and statistics - relief items have been delivered, services rendered. But perhaps more importantly the international community, by its presence and its unfailing work, has tried in the absence of a peace settlement to protect people in need. Its presence has been advocacy, and in this tragic situation it has attempted to remain as an international presence to ensure, where possible, the rights of minority groups and to save lives. Sometimes it failed, but often it succeeded. It is this aspect of the work of the international relief organisations, whether UN agencies or NGOs, that should not be overlooked.

Central to the peace process and developments in other republics will be the course of events in the next few weeks in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Expectations are high and plans are underway particularly in Sarajevo to prepare for recovery. However as of writing not all parties to the conflict have signed a peace settlement and boundaries have not been agreed upon. Fighting still continues to areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina and minority groups are under direct threat and in need of evacuation. It would therefore be premature to scale down assistance in the second half of 1994, although more optimistically plans should be made for transition to recovery if only on a regional basis. In the other republics, the situation in Croatia is still tenuous and the future of the United Nations Protected Areas uncertain. A continuity in the relief effort is vital here, as well as in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia.

The remainder of 1994 will be important. Decisions and actions taken by humanitarian agencies will set a pattern - hopefully whereby emergency action can be rationalised and redirected towards self-reliance programmes with less dependency on external relief items. Humanitarian assistance must overlap with plans for reconstruction and be phased accordingly. This balance must be closely and continuously monitored.

UNHCR will focus on the following priorities in 1994:

- a continuation as lead agency to coordinate inter-agency activities to ensure the delivery of emergency relief assistance where needed in the six republics of former Yugoslavia;
- to ensure the continuation of the protection of minority groups and the upholding of the basic principles of human rights;
- to work closely with national and local authorities and UN agencies in the planning and implementation of a possible transition phase towards rehabilitation and reconstruction in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- with other UN agencies monitor closely developments and plan for the possible return movement of refugees and displaced persons within the region or beyond the frontiers of former Yugoslavia;
- to monitor continuously the physical and mental well being of the target population and to engender resources from the international community to meet those needs;
- to assist the target populations throughout former Yugoslavia and beneficiaries of UNHCR projects in other countries in eastern Europe and Turkey through the delivery of relief items, the implementation of projects and the provision of services;
- to press for an early resumption of commercial traffic in Central Bosnia.

More specifically this will include the following sectors of assistance:

PROTECTION, LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND RESETTLEMENT

Pending developments in the region, UNHCR's protection role will continue to follow the same pattern of activities as undertaken hitherto. In the refugee receiving countries of the region, the emphasis will remain on ensuring respect for the principle of non-refoulement, including admission at borders of persons seeking international protection, and on promoting fair standards of treatment of refugees pending the identification of durable solutions. UNHCR will continue to pay particular attention to the protection needs of internally displaced persons. Important additional tasks will include, as previously, monitoring the treatment of minorities in various areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina, lending evacuation assistance in emergency situations promoting family reunification etc. The Office intends to undertake and expand initiatives in the field of training of government officials.

In view of recent positive developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and provided these are consolidated, UNHCR's protection activities could hopefully be geared more towards the return of refugees and displaced persons in the course of the year. On the other hand, as many areas are not yet affected by these positive developments, and as ongoing hostilities and violations of human rights in these areas continue to lead to forced displacement, there is expected to be an ongoing need for the activities outlined above.

Throughout 1994 UNHCR will continue to promote resettlement for ex-detainees and other vulnerable groups, including refugees whose protection cannot be ensured in the regional countries of asylum or temporary protection. By the end of 1993 some 42,000 places (including family members) had been made available by third countries.

It should be noted that UNHCR Protection function is fulfilled by Senior staff and Protection and Field Officers throughout the Former Yugoslavia. The Administration support for this personnel is included in the sector entitled Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs.

Protection/Legal Assistance	Amount (US$)
January to June 1994	690,487
July to December 1994	514,784

FOOD/NUTRITION

UNHCR will complement WFP rations through the provision of **yeast** to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Slovenia and **orange juice concentrate** to vulnerable groups (800,000) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Funds will also be reserved for small scale interventions to provide food to new arrivals and to meet unexpected shortfalls. UNHCR will maintain the services of a nutrition coordinator to deal with the relief aspects of the emergency aspects of food logistics, distribution and monitoring and the supply of supplementary foods in full consultation with WFP, WHO and UNICEF.

Food/Nutrition	Amount (US$)
January to June 1994	10,735,069
July to December 1994	11,551,452

LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND WAREHOUSING

GENERAL

The logistics operation throughout the former Yugoslavia, and in particular Bosnia and Herzegovina, continues to be governed by a constantly changing scenario. The imposition of restricted access by all three warring parties to most regions in the latter part of 1993 seriously affected the tonnages delivered to beneficiaries. In addition, international trucking teams have faced a deteriorating security situation. The Joint Declaration of November, 1993, had little effect and the guarantees of safe passage were not always forthcoming. Utilisation and delivery figures, however, improved dramatically in the first months of 1994 with Croat and Muslim areas affording good access by international truck convoys. Recent ceasefire agreements have also contributed to improved delivery figures.

The dynamic situation reinforces the need to constantly review the logistics assets being utilised in the former Yugoslavia in order to achieve the best from the road and air delivery modes available to UNHCR. Clearly, security in some parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina is still unsatisfactory and there is little or, in some cases, no warning of when the situation may deteriorate.

Food aid to Bosnia and Herzegovina will continue to be supplied by road, air and, possibly in the future, rail. The World Food Programme (WFP) will continue to be responsible for deliveries to the main extended delivery points (EDPs) at Zagreb, Belgrade, Split, Metkovic, Ancona, and Frankfurt, with a contingency stock at Rijeka.

Delivery of humanitarian aid in the other republics of the former Yugoslavia is primarily undertaken through agreements with the respective country Red Cross organizations, i.e., national Red Cross in the FYR of Macedonia and the Slovenian Red Cross in Slovenia. WFP has undertaken direct deliveries to regional and, in some cases, to municipal warehouses in Serbia and Montenegro with additional transport capacity being provided by UNHCR and the Serbian and Montenegrin Red Cross. Food and non-food items in Croatia are delivered by a combination of organizations including the Red Cross, ECTF, UNHCR, and the Office of Displaced Persons and Refugees.

Logistics	Amount (US$)
January to June 1994	23,897,133
July to December 1994	24,149,311

GROUND TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

International Truck Teams

The trucking capacity currently available to UNHCR is shown in **Table 1**. Under the present circumstances, UNHCR is satisfied with the trucking capacity available and has no immediate plans to increase the size of the fleet for distribution from extended delivery points. Non-governmental organizations continue to offer vehicles for secondary distribution but these are accepted only if UNHCR's operational guidelines for usage are met. Truck requirements are planned to fully utilize the trucking teams' capacity (based on pre-determined factors such as serviceability, utilisation, security, etc.). According to this data and the revised beneficiary figures, the current truck fleet is sufficient to cover the existing UNHCR programme throughout the remainder of 1994.

Commercial Transport

Commercial trucks (Jugosped) have been used effectively from Belgrade to deliver to Bosnian Serb-controlled areas since the beginning of the operation. Some commercial trucks have recently been introduced into the delivery schedule from Metkovic for areas in western Herzegovina and this is proving to be cost effective and efficient. The further use of commercial transport in the relatively more stable regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina is being actively considered in line with the concept of WFP delivering food stocks to extended delivery points further forward within the area of operations. Security and political factors will dictate how easily this can be implemented; however, it would permit direct road and rail deliveries of bulk commodities to an increased number of destinations and eliminate the need for double handling, thereby realising internal transport, storage, and handling cost savings.

Rail

The use of local rail networks has been investigated although no firm plans have been possible to implement yet. The political situation does not allow for detailed discussion but the practical aspects have been carefully assessed and the time frame for embarking on a rail delivery programme is relatively short. Existing rail networks could be repaired and used quickly and considerable tonnages moved within the area of operations.

AIR OPERATIONS

Sarajevo Airlift Operation

The multi-national Sarajevo Airlift Operation augments the road delivery programme and is mounted from Ancona, Frankfurt, and Split. The airlift moves an average of 5000 metric tons per month. Improved road deliveries and the revised (lower) food requirement opens the possibility of less emphasis being placed on the airlift operation. The pipeline into Ancona will be adjusted and it is likely that there will be a reduction in the number of flights required to meet the humanitarian aid target for Sarajevo.

Tuzla

UNHCR continues to take a cautious approach to the commencement of humanitarian flights to Tuzla. The necessary political agreement between the parties on the use of the airport is still pending. Aircraft currently flying in the Sarajevo Airlift Operation would be utilized on an as-needed basis for humanitarian flights to Tuzla with no net increase in airframes anticipated.

Airdrop Operations

The multi-national airdrop operation has contributed to meeting basic survival requirements in Bosnia and Herzegovina by delivering humanitarian aid to inaccessible areas. The end of winter, coupled with improvements in access to such areas, has allowed for a decrease in airdrop deliveries of food although seeds have been dropped on a regular basis. The airdrop operation continues to be a vital optional mode of delivery when the security situation restricts access by road and it is anticipated that some airdrop capacity will be available when needed.

WAREHOUSING

The warehousing capacity available at extended delivery points is satisfactory based on current World Food Programme pipeline figures. It should be noted, however, that warehouse requirements can change quickly depending on access to final destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. UNHCR and WFP work closely together to identify contingency warehouse capacity in the event it is required.

DISTRIBUTION REPORTING

The UNHCR Commodity Tracking System (CTS) was developed for the operation in the former Yugoslavia to produce detailed reports on the pipeline, deliveries, and stock balances. These reports are used in the management of the logistics operation and to provide donors with information on the distribution of humanitarian aid.

TABLE I:
UNHCR TRUCKING CAPACITY IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA (in MTs)

(Principally Bosnia and Herzegovina (90%) & the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)

LOCATION	PROVIDER	QUANTITY	CAPACITY
Banja Luka	ECTF	10	75
SUB-TOTAL FOR BANJA LUKA		**10**	**75**
Belgrade	Danish Refugee Council/EC	26	260
	Swedish Rescue Services Board	20	200
	EMERCOM of Russia	30	240
	Swiss Disaster Relief	10	80
	Jugosped (commercial)	35	630
SUB-TOTAL FOR BELGRADE		**121**	**1,410**
Metkovic	Overseas Development Administration (UK)	11	165
	Danish Refugee Council/EC	25	420
	Norwegian Refugee Council	28	354
	Lutheran World Federation	10	90
SUB-TOTAL FOR METKOVIC		**74**	**1,029**
Tuzla	Overseas Development Administration	15	60
SUB-TOTAL FOR TUZLA		**15**	**60**
Zagreb	Overseas Development Administration	27	392
	Norwegian Refugee Council	49	375
	Danish Refugee Council/EC	36	428
SUB-TOTAL FOR ZAGREB		**112**	**1,195**
Zenica	UNPROFOR (Belgium and Netherlands)	88	78
	Oxfam	8	32
SUB-TOTAL FOR ZENICA		**96**	**110**

GRAND TOTAL	**428**	**3,879**

Note: 19 fuel tankers having a total capacity of 300,000 litres are provided by the Danish Refugee Council, Overseas Development Administration, Swiss Disaster Relief Unit, Jugosped, and EMERCOM of Russia are utilized in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

DOMESTIC NEEDS

Until the establishment of commercial traffic, UNHCR will continue to supply basic domestic items to refugees, displaced persons and war affected persons throughout the six republics. These items include soap, detergent, cooking sets, sanitary napkins, mattresses, bed sheets and, for institutionalised beneficiaries, delousing shampoo and disinfectant where needed.

UNHCR's winterisation programme which was developed for the 1993/1994 period will be repeated in the winter of 1994/1995. Early planning in July/August will cover basic needs for blankets, sleeping bags, winter clothing and footwear and emergency shelter repair materials and heating fuel. While clothing needs are partially met from the NGO community and other donors, both winter and mid-season clothing (including underwear and footwear) continues to be required for adults and children.

An important component in this sector is the provision of small cash grants to families hosting refugees. UNHCR will continue this monthly assistance in 1994. In Croatia more than 75 per cent of the beneficiaries are living with host families and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Slovenia and the FYR of Macedonia the number rises to 95 per cent. In Croatia, the FYR Macedonia and Slovenia UNHCR will provide modest support of approximately US$ 15 per month to host families for each refugee accommodated. After more than two years in the conflict the host family arrangement is under considerable strain and it is important maintain this support to host families for refugees who would otherwise be accommodated in collective centres or other community buildings such as schools or barracks.

Domestic Needs	Amount (US$)
January to June 1994	35,495,780
July to December 1994	57,542,856

WATER AND SANITATION

UNHCR will continue to effect small scale emergency rehabilitation of water systems in collective accommodation and private homes. Interventions are made through implementing partners and UNPROFOR. In particular, facilities for newly displaced groups who require immediate assistance are given priority to ensure that public health standards are met.

Water/Sanitation	Amount (US$)
January to June 1994	2,909,500
July to December 1994	1,997,500

HEALTH

WHO is the coordinating agency for the health sector. Regular meetings are held in different locations in former Yugoslavia (see WHO chapter). In most areas refugees and displaced areas have access to primary health care facilities. WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR and a number of non-governmental agencies contribute towards a comprehensive primary health care programme to support government services. UNHCR complementary inputs are as follows:

- joint assessments and evaluation of existing public health structures in order to constantly review the needs of beneficiary populations;
- provision of logistical support and warehousing capacity to support health programmes and the provision of fuel to health institutions to maintain or improve life support systems;
- in collaboration with IOM, WHO and other agencies, the continuation of the medical evacuation programme from Bosnia and Herzegovina. In Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, pre-departure medical examination fees for resettlement cases are also covered;
- emergency rehabilitation of damaged health care facilities;
- UNHCR through NGO medical teams fill key gaps in terms of services and supplies for physical and mental health care, particularly in besieged areas and collective centres. These arrangements exist in Croatia, FYR of Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly in besieged areas. In Serbia and Montenegro, UNHCR is providing, through the IRC, seven local pharmacies to service local refugee communities and, through Handicap International, care to the physically and mentally handicapped.

Health Care	Amount (US$)
January to June 1994	8,747,591
July to December 1994	11,421,468

SHELTER

This sector of assistance continues to be a significant component of UNHCR's assistance programme. Essentially the focus of the shelter projects is to provide temporary accommodation for the displaced and refugees of whom between 75 and 95% reside with host families in all republics while the remainder have been housed in community buildings, barracks, schools, cinemas and tourist accommodation.

The mainstay of the UNHCR shelter project has been the provision of emergency repair materials consisting of reinforced plastic sheeting, plywood, roofing material, tape, nails, staple guns and staples. Particular emphasis was placed a delivery of these items as part of a winter programme. Other activities have included the repair and renovation of collective centres in all republics which comprised repair of walls, roofs, doors, kitchen and washing facilities and other sanitary repairs. Various projects will include the rehabilitation of school facilities and the extension of existing refugees centres where necessary.

The provision of stoves/cookers and heating fuel will also be part of the 1994/95 winterisation programme, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Twenty-one generators were supplied in 1993 and more are currently on order.

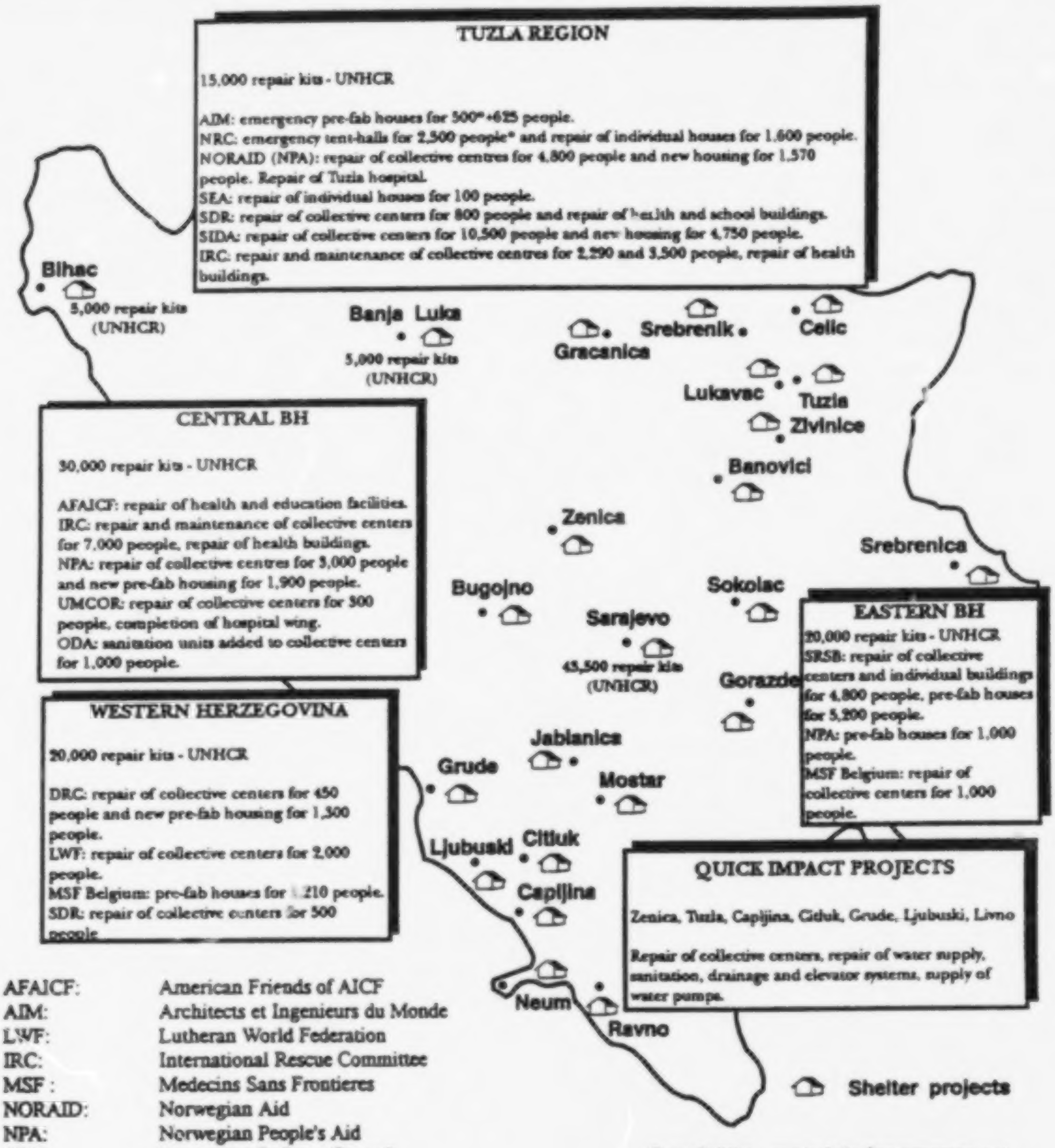
With regard to new accommodation, UNHCR was involved in the coordination of projects (bilateral and through implementing partners), particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia in 1993. Most of these projects, which house up to 9000 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, have been finalised. In 1994 UNHCR closely collaborates in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the International Management Group and will continue to do so in a possible transition phase. In Croatia the Shelter Task Force is the coordinating mechanism for shelter activities (please refer to Country Chapter). Table 2 shows the current shelter projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Perhaps one of the largest single problems in any return movement will be that of housing. At present homes and collective centres are dramatically overcrowded. The destruction to private housing cannot be easily estimated and will form part of reconstruction planning. Its implementation will be outside the capacity and scope of UNHCR.

Shelter	**Amount (US$)**
January to June 1994	22,388,879
July to December 1994	23,078,512

TABLE 2

CURRENT SHELTER PROJECTS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



TUZLA REGION

15,000 repair kits - UNHCR

AIM: emergency pre-fab houses for 500*+625 people.
NRC: emergency tent-halls for 2,500 people* and repair of individual houses for 1,600 people.
NORAID (NPA): repair of collective centres for 4,800 people and new housing for 1,570 people. Repair of Tuzla hospital.
SEA: repair of individual houses for 100 people.
SDR: repair of collective centers for 800 people and repair of health and school buildings.
SIDA: repair of collective centers for 10,500 people and new housing for 4,750 people.
IRC: repair and maintenance of collective centres for 2,290 and 3,500 people, repair of health buildings.

CENTRAL BH

30,000 repair kits - UNHCR

AFAICF: repair of health and education facilities.
IRC: repair and maintenance of collective centers for 7,000 people, repair of health buildings.
NPA: repair of collective centres for 3,000 people and new pre-fab housing for 1,900 people.
UMCOR: repair of collective centers for 300 people, completion of hospital wing.
ODA: sanitation units added to collective centers for 1,000 people.

WESTERN HERZEGOVINA

20,000 repair kits - UNHCR

DRC: repair of collective centers for 450 people and new pre-fab housing for 1,300 people.
LWF: repair of collective centers for 2,000 people.
MSF Belgium: pre-fab houses for 1,210 people.
SDR: repair of collective centers for 500 people.

EASTERN BH

20,000 repair kits - UNHCR
SRSB: repair of collective centers and individual buildings for 4,800 people, pre-fab houses for 5,200 people.
NPA: pre-fab houses for 1,000 people.
MSF Belgium: repair of collective centers for 1,000 people.

QUICK IMPACT PROJECTS

Zenica, Tuzla, Capljina, Citluk, Grude, Ljubuski, Livno

Repair of collective centers, repair of water supply, sanitation, drainage and elevator systems, supply of water pumps.

AFAICF:	American Friends of AICF
AIM:	Architects et Ingenieurs du Monde
LWF:	Lutheran World Federation
IRC:	International Rescue Committee
MSF :	Medecins Sans Frontieres
NORAID:	Norwegian Aid
NPA:	Norwegian People's Aid
NRC:	Norwegian Refugee Council
SDR:	Swiss Disaster Relief
SEA:	Scottish European Aid
SIDA:	Swedish International Development Agency
SRSB:	Swedish Rescue Services Board
UMCOR:	United Methodist Committee on Relief

Repair kits - materials for emergency repair of war-damaged buildings where refugees, displaced and host families reside.

* presently not used by displaced

February 1994

Projects are funded by Donor Governments, Soros Foundation, Implementing Partners and UNHCR.
Local authorities also participate with in-kind service contributions.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

UNHCR will strengthen and develop its community services and outreach programmes in 1994. Tables 3 to 5 attached show projects underway in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia. In Slovenia community services have been established with the Government of Slovenia, the Slovenian Red Cross and the IFRC and in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia a small project is being developed with the IFRC. The main objectives for the remainder of the current year are as follows:

- to train and support local partners to cope with the problems of vulnerable groups (including minors, adolescents, single parents, the elderly and demobilized soldiers) suffering from the upheaval and trauma of the conflict and prepare them for a possible transition phase;
- to monitor, identify and assist extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) who may have suffered from abuse and post traumatic stress disorders created by the conflict environment;
- to monitor, identify and refer to appropriate organisations and institutions persons who need medical heip, supplementary food items or other supplies and services;
- create social service activities to engender confidence and capacity building across borders and between minority groups;
- facilitate the tracing of unaccompanied minors within and outside the region through Operation Re-unite in collaboration with local NGOs and Red Cross Societies. This new project complements the tracing activities of the ICRC in the region and has now entered its operational phase. UNHCR partners are documenting and registering unaccompanied minors in both former Yugoslav Republics and in countries outside the region. Tracing methodology includes the use of a new innovative system using personal computers and optical disk readers. By establishing information centres in a large number of locations, the maximum assistance will be afforded to the minors and their parents. All information will be shared with the ICRC.

Community Services	Amount (US$)
January to June 1994	6,737,706
July to December 1994	6,828,967

TABLE 3

SOCIAL SERVICES PROJECTS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA *

Legend:

L: location
A: activities
B: beneficiaries
DPs displaced persons
CC collective centres

Bihac
Tuzla
Zivinice
Bratunac
Srebrenica
Zenica
Livno
Sarajevo
Tomislavgrad
Posusje
Mostar

RED BARNET / Soros
L: Tuzla, Posusje
A: kindergarten, small local production of toys, distribution of baby food and children clothes
B: community, esp. children

NORWEGIAN PEOPLES AID (NPA)
L: Srebrenica, Bratunac
A: support in rebuilding community services (health, sanitation, education, social work), training of local caregivers
B: DPs and local population, esp. vulnerable groups, women and children

L: Zenica
A: women center providing psycho-social support through income-generating and education activities and counselling. Kindergarten for children
B: DPs and local women and children

DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL
L: Tuzla,
A: support to local infrastructure, handicraft/occupational and income generating projects, kindergarten, training of local caregivers
B: DPs in CC and host families (esp. vulnerable groups)

GLOBAL OPERATIONS / FIRE RESCUE SERVICES
L: Sarajevo
A: to maintain and support the local fire department with resources and international volunteers
B: community

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTTEE (IRC) / Soros
L: Sarajevo
A: publishing mental health magazine (local / international contributors), community counselling centres, mental health campaign (posters and radio)
B: community

CORIDOR
L: Sarajevo
A: social and counselling support / self help groups, training of local social services staff in counselling techniques
B: DPs in CC

L: Sarajevo
A: material assistance, counselling, elderly club
B: elderly population

CARE CANADA
L: Bihac
A: assessment of social structure and needs to support care givers
B: community, esp. vulnerable groups

L: Sarajevo / Zenica
A: material and supplementary food assistance, basic nursing care and counselling
B: Bed ridden or most vulnerable elderly (DPs or locals)

AICF
L: Mostar / Sarajevo
A: sanitary product, supplementary feeding and basic health care
B: Most vulnerable elderly in private accommodation or CC

IMC
L: Zenica
A: pediatric surgical ward, community outreach for psychological support to children
B: Children most traumatized by war

OXFAM (UK)
L: Tuzla
A: occupational therapy and education centers
B: 6,000 locals and DPs women and children

UMCOR
L: Zenica
A: establishment and running of youth house: sport, music, language, income generating activities, psychological support
B: locals / DPs children and teenagers (5-17 years)

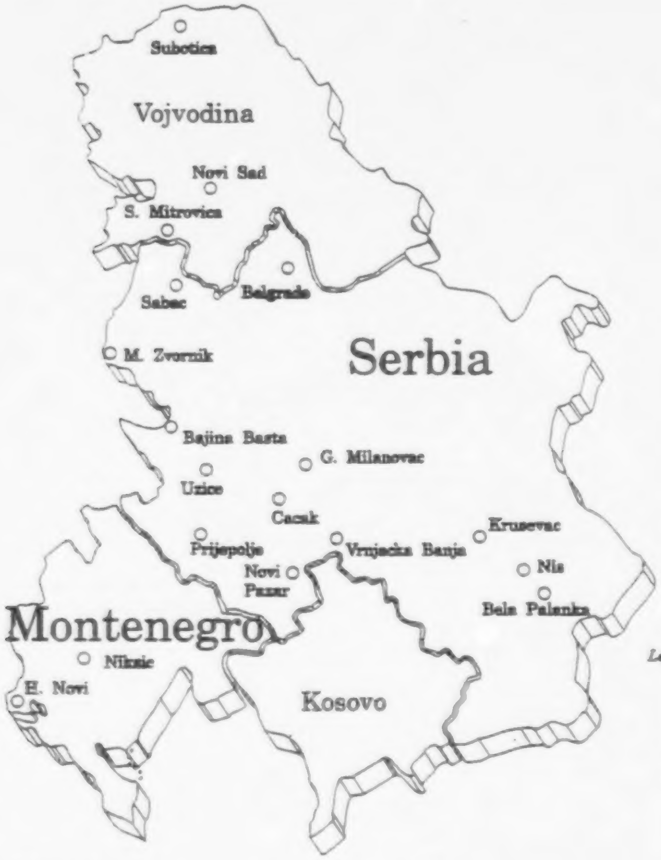
SCF (US) **
L: Tomislavgrad / Livno
A: Psycho-social assistance through education of war affected children and mothers
B: DPs preschool children

RADIO ZID **
L: Sarajevo
A: Community basic health education through media
B: children population

* Only shows projects partially or fully funded by UNHCR
** Pending projects

TABLE 4

SOCIAL SERVICES PROJECTS IN SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO *


Subotica
Vojvodina
Novi Sad
S. Mitrovica
Sabac
Belgrade
M. Zvornik
Serbia
Bajina Basta
G. Milanovac
Uzice
Cacak
Krusevac
Prijepolje
Vrnjacka Banja
Novi Pazar
Nis
Bela Palanka
Montenegro
Niksic
H. Novi
Kosovo

Legend:
L: location
A: activities
B: beneficiares
Ref refugees
DPs displaced persons
CC collective centres

INSTSITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH (IMH)
L: Serbia and Montenegro
A: training and supervision of 34 specialized mental health teams in methods of prevention and responding to the affects of war and sanctions
B: Ref population

DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL
L: in 21 Montenegro municipalities
A: to support local infrastructure, occupational & income generating projects, training of local caregivers
B: Ref in CC and host families

HI NEIGHBOR
L: 17 CC in Serbia (municipalities of Belgrade, Bogovodja, Bajina Basta, Uzice, Gornji Milanovac, Vrnjacka Banja, Prijepolje, Cacak, Boljevac, Nova Varos, Nis, Novi Pazar, Bela Palanka, Stanisinci) and Montenegro (municipalities Niksic and Herceg Novi)
A: programs for psychological support, recreational activities for children, self-help and occupational activities for women
B: Ref children, youths, mothers

HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL
L: Serbia and Montenegro
A: contribution / distribution of summer clothing / shoes - adults
B: Selected vulnerable beneficiaries

*OXFAM***
L: Serbia
A: occupational activities, self-help approach with an income generating component
B: Ref in CC with planned expansion towards, Ref in host families

L: Serbia and Montenegro
A: winter clothing for refugees (distribution through local network), footwear for children
B: Ref population and social cases

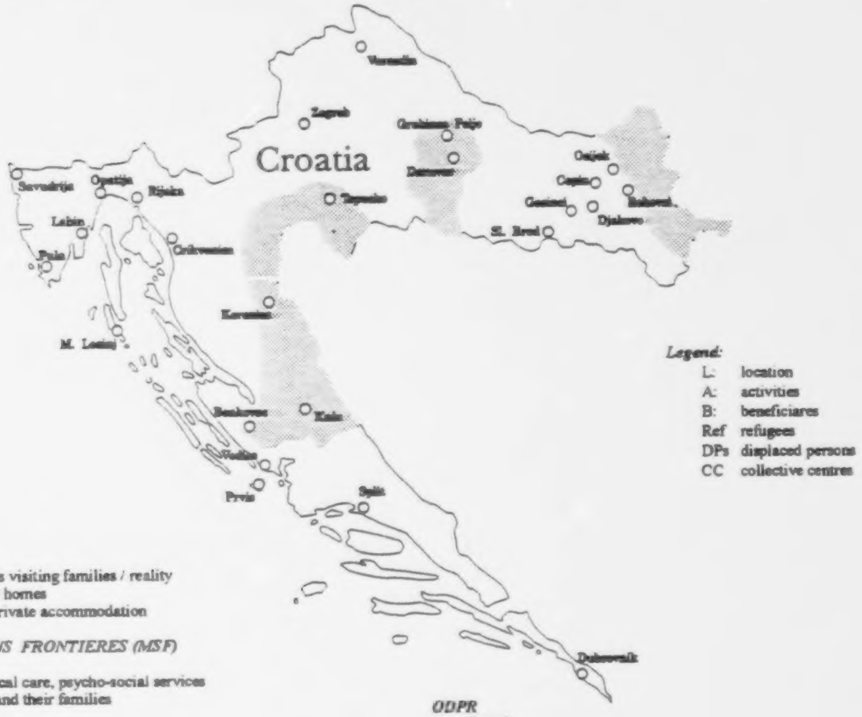
*SAVE THE CHILDREN (UK)***
L: Serbia and Montenegro
A: tracing of unaccompanied minors,of special teams for interviewing, recording of data, focal point for FRY - connecting the ReUNite program for tracing
B: Ref children

*HELPAGE***
L: Serbia
A: assistance through psychological and occupational activities
B: Elderly Ref in CC and with host families

* Only shows projects partially or fully funded by UNHCR
** Pending projects

TABLE 5

SOCIAL SERVICES PROJECTS IN CROATIA *


Croatia
Varazdin
Zagreb
Grubisno Polje
Daruvar
Osijek
Cepin
Gasinci
Rokovci
Djakovo
Sl. Brod
Topusko
Savudrija
Opatija
Rijeka
Labin
Pula
Crikvenica
Korenica
M. Losinj
Benkovac
Knin
Vodice
Prvic
Split
Dubrovnik
Legend:
L: location
A: activities
B: beneficiares
Ref refugees
DPs displaced persons
CC collective centres

STVARNOST
L: Osijek
A: social workers visiting families / reality therapy in the homes
B: Ref /DPs in private accommodation

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES (MSF)
L: Gasinci
A: primary medical care, psycho-social services
B: ex-detainees and their families

KNIN RED CROSS
L: UNPA South - Knin, Benkovac, Korenica
A: social workers - reorganizing community systems, developing social activities
B: DPs in CC and private accommodations (esp. women / children)

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)
L: Slavonski Brod, Dalmatia
A: mental health teams - developing community service activities
B: Ref /DPs in private accommodation (esp. women)

HELPAGE
L: Zagreb. Varazdin, Split
A: training for the local caregivers to the elderly
B: Ref /DPs - elderly in small collective shelters or private accommodations

CROATIAN RED CROSS
L: Northern Croatia - 35 opcina
A: social programmes and home visits
B: Ref/DPs in private accommodation

SUNCOKRET
L: Gasinci, Savudrija, Djakovo
A: developing community service activities in CC
B: Ref /DPs - esp. women, children and elderly in CC

MERHAMET
L: Zagreb
A: 1. community support services during and after pregnancy
2. primary health care - home visits by family doctors
B: Ref pregnant women; Ref in private accommodations

CROATIAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION
L: Gasinci, Cepin, Rokovci, Dalmatia (10 centres), Pula, Opatija, Crikvenica, Mali Losinj
A: mental health teams specialized in trauma - psychiatric assessment and treatment: assisting integration into the local community
B: Ref/DPs in CCs

ODPR
L: Zagreb
A: counselling center
B: Ref/DPs in private accommodation

L: Pula
A: income generating, home visits, counselling
B: Ref/DPs in private accommodation

L: Dubrovnik
A: income generating
B: Ref/DPs

REGIONAL HEALTH CENTER
L: SectorWest - Grubisno Polje
A: home visits
B: elderly population

LOCAL SPORTS CLUB
L: Dubrovnik
A: sport activities
B: Ref/DPs teenagers

SAVE THE CHILDREN
L: Dalmatian coast
A: kindergarden activities
B: Ref/DPs children - preschool age

CARE CANADA
L: a) Prvic Luka b) Vodice
A: a) children home b) elderly home
B: Ref/DPs - children,elderly

IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICES OF AMERICA
L: Varazdin
A: youth activities
B: Ref/DPs youth population in private accommodation

* Only shows projects partially or fully funded by UNHCR

EDUCATION

In the field of education UNHCR has generally complemented activities undertaken by UNICEF. The diversity of needs between the different Republics is particularly noticeable under this sector of assistance. In Bosnia and Herzegovina the focus on life-saving inputs and the constraints inflicted by the conflict delayed most plans to commence full scale education projects. In addition, throughout former Yugoslavia school facilities have been used for accommodation purposes.

In the other republics refugee children are often permitted to attend local primary and secondary schools. UNHCR will also continue to complement the work of UNICEF by supplying school materials, paying for school transport and incentives to refugee teachers and implementing small scale rehabilitation projects for school buildings.

In Croatia UNHCR provides support through "extraterritorial" schools for refugees who cannot reach local facilities.

However, the problems faced by children requiring secondary and tertiary education has not been fully resolved and should be seen in the context of a transition and reconstruction. It is hoped that UNESCO will increase its activities and be instrumental, together with UNICEF, in this phase and that a different approach can be achieved through improved coordination together with national and local authorities.

Education	Amount (US$)
January to June 1994	5,261,990
July to December 1994	3,048,990

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND LOCAL PRODUCTION

For a second consecutive year UNHCR will provide cereal/vegetable seeds in Bosnia and Herzegovina (ref. Country Chapter). There is a general belief that this 1993 project, implemented through NGOs and in particular the International Rescue Committee, was successful and appreciated by the target population. The survival of the displaced, especially during the winter when serious problems were encountered with access, was partly credited to this programme. It cannot yet replace WFP food supplies but can be correctly described as being in line with transition plans. In 1994, however, the crop yields will be monitored more rigorously and FAO will be invited to participate in an assessment mission in an ongoing effort to redefine the food deficit in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In other republics small scale gardening projects will be continue to complement food rations distributed with fresh vegetables.

A few small scale livestock projects will also be promoted to stimulate self-help initiatives amongst the refugees. Where possible, support will be given to the local manufacture of relief items - particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. However, these inputs will be highly localised and of short duration as the longer term projects should be part of the reconstruction phase.

Agriculture/Livestock	Amount (US$)
January to June 1994	5,557,500
July to December 1994	7,644,980

INCOME GENERATION

Similarly a few localised pilot projects will be commenced to assist refugees to receive some form of income. However, it is recognised that these projects will be limited in scope and that wide scale revival of the economy and the creation of employment will be part of the reconstruction phase in a more peaceful environment.

Income Generation	Amount (US$)
January to June 1994	1,830,000
July to December 1994	1,699,600

AGENCY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

UNHCR provides administrative support to its implementing partners in the implementation of its projects. Tribute is paid to these NGOs for their courage and tenacity in the face of extremely difficult and at times dangerous working conditions, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Agency operational expenditure is high as armoured vehicles, special communication systems and security clothing are required. In this Republic and elsewhere their expertise and professionalism contributed to the delivery of UNHCR's humanitarian programme.

Agency Operational Support	Amount (US$)
January to June 1994	1,422,125
July to December 1994	1,309,150

The following NGOs are UNHCR's partners in 1994:

AGENCY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

American Refugee Committee (ARC)
UNPROFOR BH COMD
Global Operation Fire Rescue Services (GOFRS)
International Rescue Committee (IRC)
Médecins Sans Frontières-France (MSF)
Médecins Sans Frontières-Belgium (MSF)
International Medical Corps (IMC)
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)
Norwegian Refugee Council (RC)
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Scottish European Aid
Care International
International Action Against Hunger-USA (ACIF)
OXFAM-UK

Children in Crisis (CIC)
Suncokret
The Civil Defense Committee of the Russian Federation (EMERCOM)
Swedish Rescue Service Board (SRSB)
Movimento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad (MPDL)
Danish Refugee Council
Marie Stopes International
SCF (Red Barnet - Denmark)
Italian Consortium of Solidarity

IN THE FYR OF MACEDONIA

Catholic Relief Services
Macedonia Red Cross (MRC)
Médecins Sans Frontières-France (MSF)

IN CROATIA

Croatian Red Cross
International Rescue Committee (IRC)
Institute of Agriculture (Osijek)
Care Canada
Care Austria
Suncokret
Main Medical Corps, Croatia Psychiatrists Society
Stvarnost
Merhamet
Médecins Sans Frontières-France (MSF)
Islamic Relief - UK
HelpAge International
American Council for Nationality Service
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)

IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Institute for Mental Health - FRY
International Rescue Committee (IRC)
OXFAM - UK
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
Hi Neighbour - FRY
Handicap International
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Soros Humanitarian Foundation

Care International
Save the Children - UK
International Board of Southern Baptist Convention
CIET International

IN SLOVENIA

Slovene Red Cross

UNHCR PROGRAMME DELIVERY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

UNHCR has established 25 field and sub-offices in the republics of former Yugoslavia. As of 30 March over 560 staff were employed by UNHCR on regular contracts while some 200 were working for the organisation on short term appointments, on secondment or as consultants or staff on loan. To supplement UNHCR's internal assignments and recruitments, many Governments have continued to provide invaluable support to the emergency operation by providing experts in logistics, telecommunications, social services, shelter, airlift and the medical field.

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) have, since 1992, provided UNHCR with staff to work in logistics, telecommunications, social services and protection. UNV support to the humanitarian operation in former Yugoslavia will continue for the appeal period.

In addition to staff costs, programme delivery and administrative support activities also cover travel of staff, general operating expenses (i.e. office rental and running costs), supplies and materials, and permanent equipment such as purchases of vehicles, telecommunications equipment, etc., in the former Yugoslavia, as well as related costs in Geneva, Ancona (Italy), Pecs (Hungary), Bonn (FRG) and London (UK)

UNHCR Administration and Programme Support	Amount (US$)
January to June 1994	25,100,000
July to December 1994	36,748,800

UNHCR 1994 BUDGET (US$)	
January to June 1994 *	150,773,760
July to December 1994	187,536,370
GRAND TOTAL	**338,310,130**

* The financial requirements for January to June 1994 predicted in the last Appeal document have been reduced following a careful reassessment of needs in the present context.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

WFP is responsible for the mobilisation of the basic food ration and of foods for supplementary feeding in former Yugoslavia and for overall food aid coordination. WFP has regularly provided donors with updated estimates of food aid needs together with all known pledges available to meet the identified needs, including those from bilateral and NGO sources. The information provided to donors has indicated the outstanding needs of each individual commodity for each country, with an indication of when the food is required to arrive, taking into account factors such as pledges from other donors. From this information it has been possible to alert donors to potential breaks in the food pipeline, and to highlight the requirements for specific commodities for specific countries. Food aid requirements are estimated to be generally sufficient until July/August 1994, but there are shortages of particular commodities. The minimum lead time for food aid pledges is two to three months for food purchased nearby in Europe, so there is an urgent need for donors to respond to this appeal as soon as possible. A more substantial and assured pipeline would enable more cost effective forms of transport to be used to deliver food to former Yugoslavia.

The level of donor pledges since the October 1993 Appeal has enabled WFP to ensure that an adequate supply of food aid has been available for some of the countries of former Yugoslavia. Food aid to Serbia and Montenegro has been affected severely by the earmarking of pledges and some commodities have been unavailable due to a shortage of resources or delayed arrival of pledges. WFP built up good stocks for Bosnia prior to the winter, so the limiting factor for the distribution of aid in Bosnia was access to the people in need.

WFP has arranged for the purchase of all commodities in the food basket with resources provided in cash or in kind by the donor community. Based upon the information on the food aid needs of the different regions of the countries of former Yugoslavia, WFP calculates the requirements for each commodity at each delivery point, taking into account that some delivery points serve more than one country. Transport arrangements by ship or by road are made by the most economic means consistent with the degree of urgency required. WFP has stationed Port Captains at all major ports and Logistics Officers at other key locations to ensure the smooth reception, despatch and reporting of food. Detailed advice of truck and sea delivery is provided to UNHCR Logistics on future arrivals of food to facilitate forward planning of warehouse needs, food availability for convoys and distribution.

It is hoped that the developments in Bosnia will enable recovery activities to begin. WFP proposes to revive bakeries in Bosnia by distributing some wheatflour in the form of wheat grain instead of flour. The provision of wheat grain would stimulate the revival of flour mills, as well as provide an input to the bakeries. It is also planned to channel food aid to schools to facilitate the reopening of schools and to target food aid to school-age children.

Economic collapse in Serbia and Montenegro has become so serious that even the minimal assistance provided to refugees and displaced persons, further reduced by pledging shortfalls, has made them a privileged group in the eyes of the local population. This has led to increased tension between the local population and the refugees and displaced. It has thus become necessary to target some food to the most vulnerable social cases in the local population, in order to reduce these tensions and to allow the continued assistance refugees. Vulnerable social cases have been identified including 120,000 social cases in Serbia, 30,000 in Montenegro, 12,000 in Macedonia and 163,000 in Croatia (who are already being assisted with food aid by the European Community). Social case beneficiaries are made up of the most vulnerable institutionalised persons, including orphans, mentally and physically handicapped persons, geriatrics and the poorest sectors of society including the homeless, street children and the poorest of the pensioners. Assistance to these persons will be provided through existing structures, including soup kitchens operated by international and local NGOs.

The provision of supplementary foods to vulnerable groups is an important aspect of WFP's assistance. WFP has collaborated with other agencies and NGOs in the drawing up of guidelines for the distribution of supplementary foods. The main channel for distribution are NGOs and institutions. Supplementary feeding is targeted to beneficiary categories who have special nutritional needs even under normal circumstances, and who are at higher risk of poor health related to malnutrition in times of food deficit. These are young children, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly. The goal is to provide these beneficiaries 2 kg of Dried Whole Milk and 1.5 kg of High Protein Biscuits each month.

Flexibility in the use of resources is essential to cope with the rapidly evolving situation in former Yugoslavia. WFP appeals for as few restrictions or earmarkings as possible by donors. The overall food situation will be kept continuously under review. Adjustments to food distribution plans for specific areas will be made in the basis of assessed needs on the ground. The monitoring of food aid distribution needs to be strengthened to ensure that food reaches the intended beneficiaries, particularly the high risk groups. Nutrition surveys indicate that the nutritional status of the population has generally been adequate and that food is reaching target populations where surveys have been carried out.

In this Appeal WFP is requesting the provision of 945 metric tons of basic and supplementary food for 4,121,500 persons for the period April - June 1994 and the provision of 287,230 metric tons of basic and supplementary food for the period July - December 1994. Details of these food requirements and costings are given in the attached Tables. Quantities have been calculated on the basis of a summer ration applicable from April to September (wheatflour 400 grammes/day, pulses 40 grammes/day, edible oil 25 grammes/day, canned beef/fish/cheese 40 grammes/day, sugar 20 grammes/day, salt 5 grammes/day) and a winter ration for the period October through March (wheatflour 450 grammes/day, pulses 60 grammes/day, edible oil 30 grammes/day, canned beef/fish/cheese 40 grammes/day, sugar 25 grammes/day, salt 5 grammes/day). Whilst for planning purposes food quantities are planned on these rations, actual distribution at reduced level may be applied if other foods are considered to be accessible to the beneficiaries.

REGIONAL LOGISTICS

Both the USA and Europe have been major sources of food supplied through WFP. Over the past six months, greater use has been made of sea transport to bring donations to the region, although road transport continues to be used for most food aid originating in Europe. The use of both transport mediums has permitted WFP to react very quickly to changes to delivery requirements and destinations caused by the continuing conflict.

About 75% of the food requirements have been brought to the region by sea. The sea options are cheaper than road transport but considerably slower. Sea shipments are fixed several weeks in advance, which can result in reduced flexibility. However, WFP maintains as many port options as possible for sea shipments, and this enables changes to be made to the amounts offloaded at the various ports in the Adriatic in accordance with the changing use of routes into Bosnia. Both rail and road transport are used to move food donations from ports to UNHCR main warehouses, called Extended Delivery Points (EDPs), where UNHCR takes over responsibility for food donations.

WFP delivers commodities on a free on truck/free on rail basis to the EDPs located in all the republics of former Yugoslavia with the exception of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where no EDPs have as yet been established, as food is moved into Bosnia by international convoys. UNHCR and various implementing partners are responsible for a sophisticated warehouse and distribution network for handling foodstuffs provided by WFP and their delivery, through a cascade system of transit warehouses and distribution points, to beneficiaries. Component internal transport, storage and handling costs incurred by UNHCR and its implementing partners from EDPs to final distribution are reflected in the ITSH rate.

The allocation of food to each EDP depends upon the number of beneficiaries served through each EDP and is heavily influenced by the availability of suitable delivery routes. UNHCR has been operating 12 EDPs, including two outside of former Yugoslavia at Ancona (Italy) and Frankfurt (Germany) which have been established specifically for airlift and airdrop operations. More recently, a further seven locations in Serbia have been added to the EDP network, which has permitted direct deliveries of bulk commodities to an increased number of destinations, thereby eradicating double handling and reducing costs. The EDP and distribution network is sophisticated but complicated because of limited access routes to beneficiary populations. An EDP may be used to serve more than one republic and republics may be served by several EDPs, some of which may be located in another republic. Bosnia and Herzegovina, for example, has been served by Metkovic and Zagreb in Croatia and Belgrade in Serbia. The tracking of donor pledges is therefore very complex.

PORT OPERATIONS, RAIL AND ROAD TRANSPORT

WFP has established port facilities at the Croatian sea ports of Rijeka and Ploce, Koper in Slovenia and the Bulgarian sea port of Bourgas for the importation of foodstuffs. Port facilities in Ancona (Italy) and Antwerp (Belgium for Frankfurt) have also been used to support the Sarajevo airlift and airdrop operations. Restrictions on movement of goods into Bosnia and Herzegovina from Metkovic and Zagreb have been experienced throughout the latter part of 1993. The warehouses at the Zagreb and Metkovic EDPs became congested and food stocks built up at the Adriatic ports. Congestion at ports was minimised by spreading arrivals between the ports and by maximising through-put at those ports which served EDPs with higher turnovers. UNHCR was able to develop new routes into Bosnia-Herzegovina to circumvent obstacles and a steady flow of commodities from the ports, although lower than expected, was maintained.

In early 1994, the easing of traffic movement has led to a great increase in the Ploce/Metkovic route into Bosnia. Consequently, WFP has been diverting food aid to this route. The port of Bourgas in Bulgaria has been used as main discharge port for sea shipments to Serbia, Montenegro, Eastern Bosnia and FYR of Macedonia. Palletizing operations have been handled in Bourgas before onforwarding by road and rail, depending on best cost, to all EDP's in Serbia, Montenegro and FRY of Macedonia. WFP has not obtained final clearance to use the port of Bar in Montenegro as an alternative to Bourgas. Use of the Port of Bar would provide an alternative overland route into Sarajevo and a more cost effective route for food aid destined to Serbia and Montenegro. Journey length and transit times to all destinations in Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia could be reduced significantly providing opportunities for substantial cost savings. Concentrating WFP port operations on the Adriatic will improve flexibility in channelling and marshalling sea-borne receipts to the area.

MOBILISATION, COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT OF FOOD AID

The magnitude of food requirements in the former Yugoslavia places significant demands on the World Food Programme in carrying out its mandate in the coordination and mobilisation of food resources.

WFP has established a network of offices in former Yugoslavia to manage and coordinate all aspects of food aid including the deliveries of food from donor countries to the delivery points. WFP has stationed Port Captains at all major ports and Logistics/Monitoring Officers at key positions in former Yugoslavia to ensure the smooth reception and onward delivery of food aid. WFP has established information systems to keep implementing partners and donors fully informed of the status of all food aid pledges and deliveries, including that channelled through the United Nations, bilaterally and through NGOs. WFP chairs fortnightly informative meetings with donors on food aid issues. WFP maintains and disseminates information on the overall needs and the pipeline of multilateral, bilateral, and NGO food inputs, in order to highlight potential pipeline problems. These would include breaks in the pipeline for particular republics, or possible temporary oversupply with attendant storage problems.

Since the November 1993 Appeal, WFP has regularly appraised donors with updated estimates of food needs together with all known pledges available to meet the identified needs. The information provided to donors has indicated the outstanding needs of each individual commodity for each country, with an indication of when the food is required to arrive, taking into account factors such as other donors pledges. WFP has regularly provided donors with detailed information of the projected food pipeline for each country, projecting forward for each commodity for six months the month-by-month estimate of the food aid requirement, stocks and expected arrivals from all known sources. From this information, it has been possible to alert donors to potential breaks in the food pipeline and to highlight the requirements for specific commodities for specific countries.

With resources provided by the donor community, and depending upon whether the aid is in kind or in cash, WFP has arranged for the purchase of all commodities in the food basket and arranged transport by the most economic means consistent with the degree of urgency required.

SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING

(Quantities in metric tons)

Period: 6 months (184 days) July - December 1994

Age group as percentage of total population		Percentage considered to be at risk						
		Bosnia	Croatia	UNPAs	F.Y.R of Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Slovenia
Under 5 Years	10.0%	100%	25%	30%	25%	50%	50%	25%
Pregnant Women	2.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lactating Women	0.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Elderly (over 65)	10.0%	20%	10%	20%	10%	10%	10%	10%

Ration per month in Kg	
DWM	*20*
HPB	*15*

Numbers and percentages of total recipient population (over 1 year) requiring supplementary feeding in former Yugoslavia

Age Group	% of total population	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	UNPAs	F.Y.R of Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Slovenia	Total
Total population		**2,775,000**	**690,000**	**110,000**	**22,000**	**62,000**	**427,000**	**35,500**	**4,121,500**
1 - 5 Years	*10.0%*	277,500 *100%*	17,250 *25%*	3,300 *30%*	550 *25%*	3,100 *50%*	21,350 *50%*	888 *25%*	**323,938**
Pregnant Women	*2.5%*	69,375 *100%*	17,250 *100%*	2,750 *100%*	550 *100%*	1,550 *100%*	10,675 *100%*	888 *100%*	**103,038**
Lactating Women	*0.5%*	13,875 *100%*	3,450 *100%*	550 *100%*	110 *100%*	310 *100%*	2,135 *100%*	178 *100%*	**20,608**
Elderly (over 65)	*10.0%*	55,500 *20%*	6,900 *10%*	2,200 *20%*	220 *10%*	620 *10%*	4,270 *10%*	355 *10%*	**70,065**
TOTAL		**416,253**	**44,850**	**8,802**	**1,430**	**5,583**	**38,433**	**2,310**	**517,648**

SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD REQUIREMENTS

(Quantities in metric tons)

Period: 6 months (184 days) July - December 1994

	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	UNPAs	F.Y.R of Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Slovenia	Total
Dried Whole Milk/Blended Food	4,995	538	106	17	67	461	28	**6,212**
High Protein Biscuits	3,745	404	79	13	50	346	21	**4,658**

BALANCE OF FOOD AID NEEDS - Refugees, Displaced and War Affected Persons

(Quantities in metric tons)

Commodity	Slovenia	Croatia	B & H	Serbia	Montenegro	F.Y.R of Macedonia	UNPAs	Total	Less carryover /Pledged	Balance of requirements
Beneficiaries	35,500	690,000	2,775,000	427,000	62,000	22,000	110,000	4,121,500		
Period: 3 months (92 days) April - June 1994										
TOTAL (April - June 1994)	0	56	539	240	9	9	93	945	--------	945
Period: 6 months (184 days) July - December 1994										
Wheatflour	2,776	53,958	151,904	33,391	4,848	1,720	7,312	255,909	40,807	215,102
Vegetable Oil	180	3,491	9,829	2,161	314	111	473	16,559	5,688	10,871
Pulses (beans)	327	6,348	17,871	3,928	570	202	860	30,106	12,122	17,984
C.fish/beef/cheese	261	5,078	14,297	3,143	456	162	688	24,085	3,366	20,719
Sugar	147	2,857	8,042	1,768	257	91	387	13,549	1,084	12,465
Salt	33	635	1,787	393	57	20	86	3,011	626	2,385
Dried Whole Milk/Blended Foods	28	538	4,995	461	67	17	106	6,212	565	5,647
High Protein Biscuits	21	404	3,746	346	50	13	79	4,659	2,603	2,056
TOTAL (July - December 1994)	3,772	73,309	212,471	45,591	6,620	2,337	9,991	354,091	66,860	287,230
OVERALL TOTAL (April - December 1994)	3,772	73,365	213,010	45,831	6,629	2,346	10,084	355,036	66,860	288,175

Note: All figures are rounded off to the nearest MTs/US$ and as provided by WFP.

BALANCE OF FOOD NEEDS - Refugees, Displaced and War Affected Persons

(Amounts in US$)

Commodity	US$/MT	Slovenia	Croatia	B & H	Serbia	Montenegro	F.Y.R of Macedonia	UNPAs	Total
Beneficiaries		35,500	690,000	2,775,000	427,000	62,000	22,000	110,000	4,121,500
Period: 3 months (46 days) April - June 1994									
TOTAL (April - June 1994)		0	27,733	1,013,153	229,686	3,012	15,762	170,852	1,460,198
Period: 6 months (184 days) July - December 1994									
Beneficiaries		35,500	690,000	2,775,000	427,000	62,000	22,000	110,000	4,121,500
Wheatflour	220	610,742	11,870,760	33,418,770	7,346,108	1,066,648	378,488	1,608,574	56,300,090
Vegetable Oil	800	143,704	2,793,120	7,863,240	1,728,496	250,976	89,056	378,488	13,247,080
Pulses (beans)	600	195,960	3,808,800	10,722,600	2,357,040	342,240	121,440	516,120	18,064,200
C.fish/beef/cheese	2,000	522,560	10,156,800	28,593,600	6,285,440	912,640	323,840	1,376,320	48,171,200
Sugar	350	51,440	999,810	2,814,683	618,723	89,838	31,878	135,482	4,741,853
Salt	200	6,532	126,960	357,420	78,568	11,408	4,048	17,204	602,140
Dried Whole Milk/Blended Foods	1,700	47,075	914,986	8,491,925	784,011	113,838	29,173	179,529	10,560,537
High Protein Biscuits	1,400	29,075	565,110	5,244,750	484,218	70,308	18,018	110,880	6,522,359
TOTAL commodity value		**1,607,087**	**31,236,346**	**97,506,987**	**19,682,604**	**2,857,896**	**995,941**	**4,322,596**	**158,209,458**
External Transport		377,170	7,330,908	21,247,090	4,559,081	661,974	233,739	999,109	35,409,071
Internal Transport		196,128	3,445,527	17,210,143	1,960,405	178,733	86,483	469,581	23,547,000
TOTAL		**2,180,386**	**42,012,781**	**135,964,221**	**26,202,090**	**3,698,603**	**1,316,164**	**5,791,286**	**217,165,529**
Less carryover/Pledged		1,216,197	10,897,978	523,257	3,691,353	1,134,164	1,246,550	618,667	19,328,166
GRAND TOTAL (July - December 1994)		**964,189**	**31,114,803**	**135,440,963**	**22,510,737**	**2,564,439**	**69,614**	**5,172,619**	**197,837,363**
OVERALL TOTAL (April - December 1994)		**964,189**	**31,142,536**	**136,454,116**	**22,740,423**	**2,567,450**	**85,376**	**5,343,472**	**199,297,562**

Note: All figures are rounded off to the nearest MTs/US$ and as provided by WFP.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Food

Present pledges of food aid will be exhausted by July/August 1994. In view of the lead time necessary to convert pledges into food delivered to people in need, urgent donor action is necessary. Until recovery has led to a revival of the economy, food aid will continue to be required as the destruction of the economy has led to a situation where the majority of people have no income and therefore no access to food other than aid. Food aid distribution is therefore planned for the remainder of 1994 but has been adjusted to take into account inputs that the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina are expected to provide and local agricultural production, part of which is expected to result from the substantial quantities of seeds that have been provided. There is a need for an assessment of local agricultural production and availability of food for the affected populations.

WFP will continue to support the provision of supplementary foods to vulnerable groups (young children, expectant and lactating mothers, the elderly). WFP will provide dried whole milk powder and high protein biscuits as part of locally administered programmes, as well as those coordinated by UNICEF and NGOs.

When and where conditions permit, WFP proposes that the mechanism of distribution of food aid be changed in ways that would promote the recovery of local food processing facilities. These include providing food as a raw material to processing plants, with the finished product forming part of the food aid ration:

- revival of bakeries in towns by channelling part of the wheatflour ration to the bakeries. The bread produced would be initially distributed free or at a low cost to beneficiaries. This is presently the case in Sarajevo;
- revival, where possible, of flour mills, by bringing in some wheat grain instead of wheatflour. After processing, the flour will be delivered to bakeries to both rehabilitate the bakeries and to provide bread;
- revival of other food processing plants, through channelling some wheatflour to pasta plants and biscuit plants;
- supporting a return to normality by channelling food through schools;
- supporting the reconstruction of buildings and infrastructure through food for work;
- consideration of the monetization of wheatflour to increase the availability of wheatflour on the open market, which would tend to reduce the present high market price, whilst generating funds for rehabilitation activities.

It is likely that there will still be a substantial number of people who will be unable to access food next Winter. **WFP therefore proposes that an additional one month supply of food be pre-positioned prior to the Winter** to ensure that food aid distributions are not interrupted during the winter period by delays in delivery or harsh winter weather.

Food aid will be needed to sustain people who may decide to return to Bosnia from other areas of former Yugoslavia. To the extent that people returning will have been receiving food assistance as refugees/displaced persons, no overall additional food will be required. As soon as the numbers and direction of people who may want to return is known, it is planned to redirect food aid flows to the areas where people are returning.

The return to more peaceful conditions will facilitate better targeting of food aid to those truly in need, together with improved monitoring.

WFP is considering ways of using food aid to encourage the rehabilitation of the economic and social infrastructure in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Projects such as the revival of bakeries, mills and other food processing plants, will be implemented where and when the political and security situations permit these kind of activities to commence.

Logistics and Transport

Before the war, wheat was shipped and railed in bulk from the Adriatic port of Ploce to destinations in Bosnia. The bulk handling facilities at Ploce were damaged at the start of the war, but repairs are in progress. WFP is investigating shipping bulk wheat in place of bagged wheatflour. Although the railway into central Bosnia will take time to repair, wheat could be delivered in bulk by road to mills in Bosnia.

During 1993 UNHCR has had a greatly reduced ability to effect deliveries into central, northern and southern Bosnia and Herzegovina from the main logistics base of Metkovic because of increased hostilities. Consequently, alternative longer and often more tortuous routes from Zagreb and Belgrade have been used to transport food into affected areas with concomitant cost implications. However, the early part of 1994 has seen a significant easing of restrictions and UNHCR has been able to greatly increase deliveries of food from all EDPs .

Food aid to Bosnia and Herzegovina will continue to be supplied through a number of routes including road and air, with the greater percentage of food to be provided by road. WFP will mobilize and coordinate international food assistance and arrange for transport to Metkovic, Split, Zagreb, Belgrade, Ancona and Frankfurt. A strategic stock will be established in Rijeka to allow for greater flexibility in transport arrangements in the event of changes in the security situation for a particular access route. In addition, WFP will continue to pursue an agreement regarding the use of the port of Bar to deliver into southeastern Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Transport requirements within Bosnia and Herzegovina have had to adjust rapidly to the changing security situation. Maximum use has been made of whatever routes have been possible at any particular time, including by airlift and airdrop.

WFP, through its Internal Transport, Storage, and Handling (ITSH) subsidy, will finance the logistic costs up to the regional warehouses and distribution up to beneficiary level. The ITSH rate for Bosnia-Herzegovina is expected to average US$ 81 per ton.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - FINANCIAL SUMMARY -

No. of persons assisted: 2,775,000

Budget Items	Requirement MT	Winter Plan MT	Pledged/ Carryover MT	Balance Required MT	Cost US$
Period: 6 months (184 days) July - December 1994					
Wheatflour	151,904	26,224	18,829	159,299	35,045,670
Vegetable Oil	9,829	1,748	3,551	8,026	6,420,990
Pulses (beans)	17,871	3,497	6,387	14,981	8,988,420
C.fish/beef/cheese	14,297	2,331	2,372	14,256	28,511,000
Sugar	8,042	1,457	742	8,757	3,065,055
Salt	1,787	291	526	1,552	310,388
Dried Whole Milk	4,995	833	0	5,828	9,908,025
High Protein Biscuits	3,746	624	1,402	2,968	4,155,725
Sub-Total	**212,471**	**37,005**	**33,809**	**215,667**	**96,405,272**
External Transport					21,566,680
ITSH @ 81 per ton					17,469,011
TOTAL (July - December 1994))					**135,440,963**

Note: All figures are rounded off to the nearest MTs/US$ and as provided by WFP.

CROATIA

Food

The number of refugees and displaced people in Croatia remains the same as those outlined in the October 1993 Appeal, as people newly displaced from Bosnia have been matched by refugee departures from Croatia. The number of refugees needing assistance is 280,000, and the number of displaced persons is 247,000.

About 20% of the refugees and displaced persons are accommodated in 414 collective centres and in hotels in Istria and numerous locations along the Dalmatian Coast. The cost of commercial accommodation, of daily subsistence allowances for beneficiaries and host families, of health care, education, and of complementary food assistance and transport, continued to have an adverse effect on the Croatian economy and social welfare services, with monthly costs to the Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees (ODPR) alone averaging a reported US$ 45 million. Many of the refugees and displaced persons are farming people who want to work on the land, but this presently is not possible.

In addition, to refugees and displaced persons in Croatia, the European Community Task Force (ECTF) continues to provide food assistance to social cases, which are not therefore included in this appeal.

Refugees and displaced persons in Croatia, excluding the UNPAs, receive assistance directly from the European Community Task Force (ECTF), which is channelled through the ODPR and distributed through municipalities and the Croatian Red Cross.

Programming and distribution planning of food assistance is jointly undertaken by the ODPR, the ECTF and the Croatian Red Cross, taking into account the beneficiary requirements and logistical capacity. More than 120 distribution centres are operated by the Croatian Red Cross and other NGOs.

There is potential in Croatia for the local purchase of some basic food items, whose costs have fallen to a level more comparable to world market prices. Such foods could be purchased in Croatia for assistance programmes in other countries as well as for Croatia. Wheatflour and salt in particular could be purchased in Croatia.

Transport and Logistics

Depending upon the programme of assistance of the European Community, WFP will mobilize and coordinate all food assistance complementary to the European Community's programme of food assistance for the period April - December 1994, including the purchasing, sea freight and overland transport of foodstuffs to regional warehouses in Zagreb, Split, Rijeka, Osijek and other destinations as necessary.

In Croatia, food assistance channelled through WFP is delivered directly to the regional warehouses of the Croatian Red Cross. The Zagreb warehouse has been covering northern Croatia; Osijek has been covering Slavonia; Rijeka has covered the Istrian Peninsula, and Split has been responsible for the southern half of Dalmatia.

Key supply routes such as Zagreb-Slavonski Brod and Zagreb-Knin-Split pass through the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs), and are not accessible to normal traffic. These are currently the major obstacles to food distribution within Croatia and result in the use of less direct and thus more costly alternative routes.

The Croatian Red Cross is responsible for managing the offloading, storage, handling and forwarding of food assistance from the main warehouses to final delivery points and undertakes food distribution both directly and through other implementing partners. WFP, through its Internal Transport, Storage, and Handling (ITSH) subsidy, will finance the logistic costs up to the regional warehouses and distribution up to beneficiary level. The ITSH rate for Croatia including the UNPAs is expected to average US$ 47 per ton.

United Nations Protected Areas

Despite the prospect of more peaceful conditions in Bosnia, tension levels remain high in the UNPAs. Representing disputed territory, the borders of the UNPAs essentially exist as confrontation lines and are subjected to regular ceasefire violations. Consequently, commercial trade of essential commodities is severely restricted and inhabitants are effectively isolated from Croatia and rendered totally dependent upon external assistance.

Fuel supplied by UNHCR has allowed some agricultural activity to take place and production in some of the UNPAs has been good, but economic activity is very limited due to the isolation of the areas. Consequently, food assistance is still required for the people who have been displaced from other areas, and who do not have access to land or any other means of supporting themselves. However, local agricultural production, especially during the summer months, has been taken into account and the food aid requirements have been reduced. There is a need for an assessment of local food production and availability for the displaced persons. Bulk and supplementary food is supplied primarily by WFP via UNHCR and the ICRC. However, access to even these agencies has occasionally been interrupted for prolonged periods due to fighting.

In the UNPAs, 110,000 displaced persons are in need of assistance. WFP will therefore continue to mobilize, coordinate and deliver both basic and supplementary food commodities to cover the needs of 110,000 refugees and displaced in the UNPAs. The actual distribution of basic and supplementary foods will continue to be carried out by the local Red Cross. WFP will deliver the food to the main warehouse in Zagreb from where it will be forwarded to the UNPAs by UNHCR convoy to distribution points in the four UNPAs. Food destined for UNPA East will alternatively be delivered to the main warehouse in Belgrade and dispatched by road to the distribution point.

CROATIA (EXCLUDING UNPAS) - FINANCIAL SUMMARY

No. of persons assisted: 690,000

Budget Items	Requirement MT	Pledged/ Carryover MT	Balance Required MT	Cost US$
Period : 6 months (184 days) July - December 1994				
Wheatflour	53,958	11,484	42,474	9,344,280
Vegetable Oil	3,491	1,230	2,261	1,808,920
Pulses (beans)	6,348	4,388	1,960	1,175,760
C.fish/beef/cheese	5,078	288	4,790	9,580,000
Sugar	2,857	0	2,857	999,810
Salt	635	46	589	117,750
Dried Whole Milk	538	531	7	12,479
High Protein Biscuits	404	598	0	0
Sub-Total	**73,309**	**18,566**	**54,937**	**23,038,999**
External Transport				5,493,744
ITSH @ 47 per ton				2,582,060
TOTAL (July - December 1994)				**31,114,802**

Note: All figures are rounded off to the nearest MTs/US$ and as provided by WFP.

UNPAS - FINANCIAL SUMMARY

No. of persons assisted: 110,000

Budget Items	Requirement MT	Pledged/ Carryover MT	Balance Required MT	Cost US$
Period : 6 months (184 days) July - December 1994				
Wheatflour	7,312	1,097	6,215	1,367,322
Vegetable Oil	473	0	473	378,488
Pulses (beans)	860	120	741	444,324
C.fish/beef/cheese	688	0	688	1,376,320
Sugar	387	30	357	125,041
Salt	86	0	86	17,204
Dried Whole Milk	106	0	106	179,529
High Protein Biscuits	79	72	7	9,520
Sub-Total	**9,991**	**1,318**	**8,673**	**3,897,748**
External Transport				867,260
ITSH @ 35 per ton				407,612
TOTAL (July - December 1994)				**5,172,619**

Note: All figures are rounded off to the nearest MTs/US$ and as provided by WFP.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA - SERBIA

Food

The Serbian economy has had a revival for the last two months, thanks to a vigorous economic program and tight monetary policy, however it is unlikely that a substantial part of the estimated 1.8 million unemployed or underemployed will start working again soon. The renewed economic activity consists mostly of trade and produce selling, not manufacturing and industry which is still lacking imported raw materials. Those who suffer most are the elderly, children, the handicapped and single parents. The conditions over the last two years have deteriorated to such an extent that food aid provided to refugees represents a larger income than 75% of the population receives. This has led to very serious tensions between refugees and social cases. The number of refugees consistently coming forward to receive assistance has stabilized at 306,700 in Serbia, a drop of over 138,000 since the last Appeal. This drop is due to better registration, better monitoring of refugees coming forward for assistance, and the discovery, in some cases, of an overinflated number of beneficiaries.

A detailed list has been prepared of collective centres and institutions caring for refugees as well as the most needy social cases in Serbia. A joint task force has identified 17,080 refugees in collective centres as well as 52,323 institutionalized beneficiaries, of which 8,514 refugees, and 85% women, children and the elderly as well as approximately 40,000 potential beneficiaries in approximately 65 soup kitchens organized by the local Red Cross and supported and monitored by IFRC. A distribution plan has been elaborated which will allow WFP to deliver the right quantities to each regional warehouse. WFP continuously liaises with various partners to ensure that distribution and monitoring is carried out expeditiously. The beneficiary list will be updated as information is provided from the field by all partners.

WFP will mobilise and coordinate food assistance for 307,000 refugees and 120,000 social cases and arrange for delivery to 11 regional warehouses. Deliveries will be arranged by a combination of sea transport to ports on the Black Sea and Adriatic coasts and by road and rail transport. WFP's multimodal approach to delivery is expected to generate substantial savings which can be used for additional food purchases.

Donor restrictions on the use of food aid has affected the availability of food aid for Serbia, leading to low levels of distribution. This situation has improved, and the EC has made food aid available bilaterally.

WFP, through its Internal Transport, Storage, and Handling (ITSH) subsidy, will finance the logistic costs up to the regional warehouses and distribution up to beneficiary level.

Logistics and Transport

Deliveries are made by a combination of sea transport to ports on the Black Sea and Adriatic coasts, by barge down the Danube, by road and by rail. Deliveries during the last appeal period were mainly made by direct road deliveries from western Europe and by sea through the port of Bourgas in Bulgaria and onforwarding by road to the 11 EDPs. The extended delivery points are operated by the implementing partner for each type of program: refugees in host families, refugees in collective centres, social cases in institutions or soup kitchen beneficiaries.

Secondary storage, handling and distribution from the 11 regional and 197 opstina warehouses to refugees in host families and soup kitchen beneficiaries will continue to be the responsibility of the local Red Cross with financial and managerial support from the International Federation of Red Cross Societies.

The ITSH cost required to support this distribution network is expected to average US$ 43/MTs.

SERBIA - FINANCIAL SUMMARY

No. of persons assisted: 427,000

Budget Items	Requirement MT	Pledged/ Carryover MT	Balance Required MT	Cost US$
Period : 6 months (184 days) July - December 1994				
Wheatflour	33,391	5,077	28,314	6,229,124
Vegetable Oil	2,161	89	2,072	1,657,636
Pulses (beans)	3,928	636	3,293	1,975,608
C.fish/beef/cheese	3,143	348	2,795	5,590,000
Sugar	1,768	0	1,768	618,723
Salt	393	40	353	70,625
Dried Whole Milk	461	0	461	784,011
High Protein Biscuits	346	367	0	0
Sub-Total	**45,591**	**6,556**	**39,056**	**16,925,727**
External Transport				3,905,601
ITSH @ 43 per ton				1,679,409
TOTAL (July - December 1994)				**22,510,737**

Note: All figures are rounded off to the nearest MTs/US$ and as provided by WFP.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA - MONTENEGRO

Food

The Republic of Montenegro has continued to be severely affected by the economic sanctions. Food production is very low in Montenegro and food shortages have been evident with prices remaining beyond the reach of much of the population, most of which is unemployed. The food supply situation is even more critical for vulnerable population groups whose access to food has been severely reduced due to hyper-inflation and the total collapse of the economy.

The severity of economic conditions in Montenegro has been exacerbated as a result of the greater geographic isolation of Montenegro and the dependence on food imports from Serbia. This has affected the way in which refugees are welcomed and assisted, both by the government and the population. Yet, despite the economic hardships, the government has kept its borders open to arriving refugees.

There have been serious tensions between refugees and social cases, exemplified by Red Cross stores being looted and various relief officials threatening to resign due to local pressures. The number of refugees consistently coming forward to receive assistance continued to diminish significantly, down from 52,000 in the last appeal to 32,000. This is the result of better registration, better accounting of refugee movements and better monitoring based on food distributed. With regard to social cases, the figure of 30,000 most vulnerable social cases has been retained from the last appeal.

The collapse of the economy has reached a point where the refugees/displaced are seen as a privileged group. Some assistance to extreme social cases amongst the local population is necessary to enable UNHCR to carry out its role of assisting and providing protection for the refugees/displaced. This Appeal includes 1,000 institutionalised social cases, and 29,000 destitute. Assistance to these groups will be provided through existing systems, including soup kitchens and municipal level pharmacies operated by international and local NGOs.

Transport and Logistics

WFP will mobilise and coordinate international food assistance. Food aid will be delivered to Podgorica (where the main warehouse is located) and when sufficient quantities have arrived and local management permits, commodities are forwarded to Niksic (where a substantial number of refugees are located). Deliveries have so far been made by road and rail. WFP will continue to deliver nearly 100% of all commodities being channelled through WFP directly to Podgorica. This has relieved considerably the pressure on storage and transport facilities in Belgrade while providing quicker delivery to the beneficiaries at a reduced cost.

For the period 1 April to 31 December 1994, WFP is appealing for 6,629 MTs of food to cover the needs for the planned figure of 62,000 beneficiaries.

WFP will continue to resource dry whole milk powder and high protein biscuits for supplementary food programs coordinated by UNICEF.

The ITSH rate for Montenegro is expected to average US$ 27 per ton.

MONTENEGRO - FINANCIAL SUMMARY

No. of persons assisted: 62,000

Budget Items	Requirement MT	Pledged/ Carryover MT	Balance Required MT	Cost US$
Period : 6 months (184 days) July - December 1994				
Wheatflour	4,848	283	4,565	1,004,344
Vegetable Oil	314	339	0	0
Pulses (beans)	570	151	419	251,448
C.fish/beef/cheese	456	181	275	550,000
Sugar	257	287	0	0
Salt	57	0	57	11,408
Dried Whole Milk	67	28	39	67,057
High Protein Biscuits	50	101	0	0
Sub-Total	**6,620**	**1,370**	**5,356**	**1,884,257**
External Transport				535,577
ITSH @ 27 per ton				144,606
TOTAL (July - December 1994)				**2,564,439**

Note: All figures are rounded off to the nearest MTs/US$ and as provided by WFP.

FYR OF MACEDONIA

Food

The economic situation in Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia continues to be very precarious and difficult for a large segment of the population. The continued neighbouring sanctions on Serbia and the embargo by Greece have severely affected the FYR Macedonian economy and stress the social fabric of FYR Macedonia and led to an increasing number of social cases as well as domestic political problems. Military observers continue to be stationed on the border with Serbia highlighting the political fragility in the region.

The deterioration of the economy has created tensions between the refugees/displaced and the local populations, to the extent that the protection of the refugees/displaced is endangered. Some assistance to extreme social cases amongst the local population has now become necessary to enable UNHCR to carry out its role of assisting and providing protection for the refugees/displaced. At present, assistance is provided to approximately 10,000 refugees and displaced persons and 12,000 social cases. The food delivered will be used to aid refugees and the most destitute people in FYR Macedonia according to programs managed by the Government of FYR Macedonia in collaboration with the UNHCR office in Skopje.

Local production of some foods may be surplus to FYR Macedonia's domestic requirements. In such cases, surplus food produced in FYR Macedonia could be purchased for delivery to refugees and displaced persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is expected to help the FYR Macedonian government through its structural adjustment process while at the same time providing assistance to the war affected persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It may also be possible to exchange donated commodities for which there is a deficit in FYR Macedonia against commodities in surplus, which would then be delivered to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Transport and Logistics

Since the beginning of the operation, donors have responded generously to the needs of FYR Macedonia and the needs until June have been met, except for temporary shortages of salt and sugar.

WFP requirement for 2,346 MTs of basic foods to cover the needs for the targeted beneficiary population of 22,000 for the period 1 April to 31 December 1994. With the current pledges in the pipeline and the planned number of beneficiaries, the total shortfall for the period April to December 1994, after taking into account the estimated carry over stock is 108 MTs. ITSH is expected to average US$ 37 per metric ton.

WFP delivers food to the extended delivery point of Skopje in the FYR Macedonia. The extended delivery point will be operated by the implementing partner for each type of program: refugees in host families, refugees in collective centres, social cases in institutions and soup kitchen beneficiaries.

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA - FINANCIAL SUMMARY

No. of persons assisted: 22,000

Budget Items	Requirement MT	Pledged/ Carryover MT	Balance Required MT	Cost US$
Period : 6 months (184 days) July - December 1994				
Wheatflour	1,720	1,839	0	0
Vegetable Oil	111	205	0	0
Pulses (beans)	202	229	0	0
C.fish/beef/cheese	162	166	0	0
Sugar	91	20	71	24,892
Salt	20	10	10	2,050
Dried Whole Milk	17	0	17	29,173
High Protein Biscuits	13	43	0	0
Sub-Total	**2,337**	**2,512**	**99**	**56,115**
External Transport				9,853
ITSH @ 37 per ton				3,646
TOTAL (July - December 1994)				**69,614**

Note: All figures are rounded off to the nearest MTs/US$ and as provided by WFP.

SLOVENIA

Food

The number of refugees in Slovenia who consistently come forward to collect relief assistance has fallen from 45,000 persons in the October Appeal to 35,500 persons. These comprise 31,118 refugees registered during a recent registration exercise and 4,347 unregistered refugees who are receiving assistance from the Slovenian Red Cross. Registered or unregistered refugees who have not come forward consistently to collect relief assistance have not been included in this Appeal.

Most of the people receiving assistance are women (43%) and children (32%), some 77% of the total being Muslim. Approximately 26,000 or 75% are living with host families which receive financial assistance amounting to US$ 10 per month for each refugee accommodated. Although intentions are to increase the amount to US$ 15 monthly, the funds are absorbed entirely by utilities and other non-food costs. These individuals, along with the remaining 9,500 residing in 28 collective centres remain totally dependent upon external food assistance.

Although least affected by the conflict in former Yugoslavia, the economy of Slovenia is in a transitional stage and undergoing fundamental reforms that have resulted in unemployment and a social welfare system that is overtaxed and unable to adequately care for the refugee's needs. To compensate for intermittent shortfalls in external food aid, the Government's Office for Immigration and Refugees (OIR) was previously providing a portion of the food assistance to refugees residing in collection centres. Owing to the public deficit however, OIR's budget has been reduced by nearly 60% since 1992, thus making the refugees and displaced persons even more dependent upon WFP assistance.

WFP will therefore coordinate, mobilize and deliver food assistance to cover the 35,500 refugees that have been properly identified to date and for which confirmation of food receipts and overall accountancy can be assured.

Internal distribution of family parcels will continue to be undertaken by the Slovenian Red Cross Society, while the OIR will arrange for the preparation and distribution of WFP dry and cooked rations within collective centres by employing refugee staff.

Transport and Logistics

WFP will mobilize and deliver food by sea to the ports of Rijeka and Koper for onforwarding by rail direct to two warehouses of the Slovenian Red Cross at Ljubljana. Part of the food requirement will be despatched directly to the Slovenian Red Cross warehouse at Maribor, which has a substantial refugee population, in order to reduce handling costs. Food originating from sources in Europe will be transported overland by WFP by rail or road to these destination. From there, the food will be dispatched by road directly to 29 collection centres where refugees themselves, rather than commercial catering services, will prepare and distribute cooked rations.

Food destined for refugees living with host families will be packaged in family parcels at warehouses in Ljubljana and transported by commercial road hauliers to 62 communal distribution points by the Slovenian Red Cross Society. The costs of the secondary distribution and internal transport, storage and handling will be paid by WFP ITSH funds upon receipt of documented expenditures and invoices. Alternative methods of packaging, more efficient loading, routing and utilization of trucks, the elimination and replacement of commercial catering services with refugee staffed kitchens, and greater reliance upon the municipalities's and NGOs' own truck fleets will be encouraged to reduce and spread the ITSH cost burden more evenly. The ITSH rate is still under negotiation between WFP and UNHCR. Finalization of an agreed upon rate is expected soon.

SLOVENIA - FINANCIAL SUMMARY

No. of persons assisted: 35,500

Budget Items	Requirement MT	Pledged/ Carryover MT	Balance Required MT	Cost US$
Period : 6 months (184 days) July - December 1994				
Wheatflour	2,776	2,198	578	127,226
Vegetable Oil	180	274	0	0
Pulses (beans)	327	211	116	69,492
C.fish/beef/cheese	261	11	251	501,000
Sugar	147	5	142	49,553
Salt	33	4	29	5,763
Dried Whole Milk	28	6	22	36,613
High Protein Biscuits	21	20	1	1,612
Sub-Total	**3,772**	**2,729**	**1,138**	**791,258**
External Transport				113,770
ITSH @ 52 per ton				59,160
TOTAL (July - December 1994)				**964,189**

Note: All figures are rounded off to the nearest MTs/US$ and as provided by WFP.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

COMMUNITY SERVICES/SHELTER (Multi-Sectoral Assistance)[1]

Bosnia and Herzegovina

This programme, intended for displaced persons and vulnerable groups in central Bosnia will seek to promote self-help housing construction, the main aim being to revitalize a specific war affected community in an integrated fashion. In consultation with the IMG, infrastructure will be improved. Support will be given to small and medium enterprises, health services will be upgraded, building credit society funds managed by the community will be promoted. Specific population groups such as youth, the elderly, traumatized and demobilised soldiers will receive special support. Particular attention will be given to strengthening of local government and civil institutions for quick implementation activities in order to provide a basis for sustained recovery.

The successful Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees in Central America (PRODERE) which contributed greatly to the peace consolidation process in that region, will be used as a model and special emphasis will be placed on the protection of human rights.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	**AMOUNT (US$)**
Health	250,000
Shelter/Infrastructure	2,950,000
Water/Sanitation	300,000
Community Services	950,000
Education	250,000
Income Generation	500,000
Crop Production	200,000
Programme Support	380,000
TOTAL	**5,780,000**

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[1] A breakdown by sector and country is found as Table 11 in Chapter 4.

Croatia

UNDP and the United Nations Office in Vienna have been executing a pilot programme of social reconstruction in the United Nations Protected Area, Sector-West. Despite the violent conflict that took place around Pakrac in Western Slavonia, there has been agreement on both sides to undertake a home reconstruction programme, social work schemes animated by international volunteers, elderly visitation programmes, youth projects, church restoration, and repair of the water network.

The main purpose of these activities in favour of displaced persons and vulnerable groups are to re-establish normal relations and trust between the previously warring ethnic groups, through community focused self-help schemes and the repair of the social infrastructure. Funds are required for building materials for persons to repair their own homes, as well as schools, clinics, old age homes, public health facilities, through a "bricks for work" scheme. Direct funds are needed for the repair of the basic infrastructure of the Pakrac area, the economy can be revived and persons can return to normal life in this once ethnically mixed region and that similar "zones of cooperation" can be created in other areas of Croatia, but also in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

While the programme is restoring provision of basic services, the main thrust lies in the preventive nature of the activities: by restoring civil society structures, UNDP aims at grounding the overall political peace efforts in the villages, thus preempting civil strife and potential displacements, which would require much more expensive relief efforts later.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	**AMOUNT (US$)**
Health: Polyclinic	850,000
Shelter Reconstruction	1,050,000
Infrastructure: Water/Sanitation	300,000
Community Services	250,000
Education	100,000
Income Generation	100,000
Programme Support /Coordination	107,500
TOTAL	**2,757,500**

Serbia and Montenegro

In Mitrovica (Serbia) and Niksic (Montenegro), both municipalities overwhelmed with refugees, social worker teams will organise self-help and income-generating activities, support for host families, re-integration of former soldiers, psychological counselling, services for youth and cross-cultural activities.

Another focus of activities will be to undertake a survey of possible income-generating projects in Serbia and Montenegro, in coordination with UNHCR.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	**AMOUNT (US$)**
Community Services	126,000
UN Volunteers	80,000
Programme Support	26,000
TOTAL	**232,000**

SOCIAL SERVICES (Multi-Sectoral Assistance)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The objective of this project is community based assistance to Bosnian women and children, especially counselling and therapy for traumatized women as well as income generating activities and recreational education services for their children.

In cooperation with UNOV, UNDP has been providing assistance to the Bosnian and Herzegovinian Women's Organization (Zena Bosnia and Herzegovina) to plan, coordinate and manage community based outreach action, counselling, primary care and income generating activities. Income generating projects such as visitation schemes to civilian victims of war, elderly and multi-sectoral programme for the refugees in the Varazdin Camp have been established. The Association of Bosnian Women also provides counselling and therapy projects to sexually harassed and traumatized women.

Additional funds are required for office expenses, transport and programme assistance for the programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Visitation and community centre/kindergarten with programme for the elderly and victims of war, has been established in Sarajevo.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	**AMOUNT (US$)**
Consultants	20,000
Administrative Support	3,000
UN Volunteers	40,000
Mission Costs	10,000
National Consultants	27,000
Local Procurement	5,000
International Procurement	40,000
Sundries	20,000
Programme Coordination Support	35,000
TOTAL	**200,000**

COORDINATION OF SOCIAL SERVICES (Multi-Sectoral Assistance)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

With the aim to assist the government in establishing social policies for the returnees and vulnerable groups and to coordinate the activities of non-governmental organizations, UNDP intends to help in preparing new social legislation.

Over one hundred non-governmental organizations are presently operating in Bosnia and Herzegovina, many of them unregistered and with no clear mandates. The Bosnian Government wishes to harmonize these efforts and to provide a clear framework within which they should operate.

The relations between the Federal Government, municipalities and non-governmental organizations should be defined. The entitlement system should be reviewed with specific concern for the elderly, displaced persons, war injured, widows and unaccompanied children. Special services need to be devised for demobilised soldiers, traumatized persons and separated families.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	**AMOUNT (US$)**
Consultants	60,000
UN Volunteers	40,000
Vehicle, EDP Equipment, Secretary	30,000
Training Courses	20,000
National Personnel	50,000
TOTAL	**200,000**

SHELTER/INFRASTRUCTURE (Multi-Sectoral Assistance)

Croatia

In December 1991 and May/June 1992 Dubrovnik and the surrounding villages were subjected to heavy shelling and intense warfare. In addition to the serious damage to valuable cultural monuments, considerable destruction to the infrastructure and to the houses in the nearby villages occurred. Many thousands of people have fled the region and the tourism industry upon which the Dubrovnik economy depended, has disappeared.

With the ceasefire and the confederation agreements, there is now an opportunity to rebuild the economic and social infrastructure of the region. An immediate analysis of the priority needs in the housing, public infrastructure, telecommunications, water, health, agriculture, industrial, environmental and social sectors, will provide the basis for a return programme for displaced persons and refugees. Limited funds for immediate actions in the water supply and electricity sectors, as well as catalytic funds to stimulate private reconstruction, have been provided in this programme.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	**AMOUNT (US$)**
Consultants/Damage Assessment Study	100,000
Building Society Credit Funds	400,000
Water and Electricity Repairs	500,000
Community Services	100,000
Agricultural Production	80,000
Project Coordination	100,000
TOTAL	**1,280,000**

UNDP is appealing for the period July-December 1994 for a total amount of US$ 10,449,500.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

UNICEF operates in former Yugoslavia in co-ordination with other UN agencies (UNHCR, WHO, WFP and UNESCO, in particular) and has been concentrating in the areas of Health, including Child Immunization, Nutrition, Primary and Basic Education, Water Supply and Sanitation and Psycho-social Rehabilitation for war traumatized children. UNICEF's objectives are to protect children and women and to reduce as much as possible the social and economic consequences of war .

Infant mortality rates have increased, schools have been destroyed or heavily damaged and have in many cases been transformed into collective centres. Where there has not been direct victimization, killing, wounding and sexual harassment, women and children have felt the impact of sanctions, the war economy and the sudden influx of refugees.

UNICEF is engaged in activities aimed at ensuring survival and development needs of women and children in primary health care, nutrition, hygiene, water and sanitation, and basic and primary education and consisting of targeted supplementary and special feeding, support to immunisation campaigns with the objective of universal child immunisation along with pregnant women and reinforcing primary health care institutions.

FUNDING STATUS

Donors have contributed in a timely manner to previous appeals to meet the needs of women and children affected by the war in former Yugoslavia. In 1993, UNICEF was able to raise well over 50% of its requirements to implement programmes in a wide range of areas. Of more than US$ 26 million requested for the period January to June 1994, UNICEF has confirmed pledges of nearly US$ 4.5 million.

NUTRITION

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Data collected from the WHO/UNICEF nutritional surveys suggest that despite weight loss among key vulnerable groups including women and children, the nutritional status of these groups remains satisfactory, although women, especially young mothers, have been seriously affected. Ongoing supplementary feeding programmes are being carried out by UNICEF, with food from WFP and UNICEF, through local health structures and a number of international and indigenous NGOs, as well as by UNHCR (targeted at elderly and other refugees) where UNICEF is not present or lacks the capacity. These supplementary feeding activities are currently targeted and are reaching all affected children under five years of age in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, where the opportunity has arisen, vulnerable children between the ages of 5 and 14.

With support from WFP and a number of NGOs and local authorities, UNICEF has, since the last Appeal, expanded its supplementary feeding programme to Zenica, Tuzla, Pale, Banja Luka, Mostar and Bihac, while consolidating a well-established programme in Sarajevo. These programmes will continue to be expanded during the period July-December, aiming to cover the needs of 20.000 children under one through the supply of weaning food. Another 150,000 children between one and five years of age and 30,000 pregnant and lactating mothers will receive supplies of high protein biscuits and vitaminised milk powder procured by WFP. A special therapeutic feeding programme aimed at 1,700 children wounded, diabetic and with special needs in Sarajevo will be continued. Continued provision of iron, folic acid and vitamin kits for the prevention and management of micronutrient deficiencies and diseases such as anaemia, are envisaged.

It is estimated that a further US$ 382,500 will be required for the UNICEF Nutrition programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period July-December 1994.

Croatia

UNICEF will maintain its supply of weaning food to 10,000 children under one, and support the provision of WFP/ECTF supplied milk powder for another 50,000 children under three years of age, distributed through educational institutions. A limited special feeding programme for 1,600 children with dietary difficulties will also be maintained.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 180,000 will be required for its Nutrition programmes in Croatia for the period July-December 1994.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

In addition to continuing to provide weaning food for 15,000 6 to 12 months-olds, UNICEF will supply infant and child measuring/weighing instruments, growing monitoring charts and material about the importance and benefits of regular growth monitoring and continued breastfeeding.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 45,000 will be required for its Nutrition programme in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, for the period July-December 1994. In May 1994, UNICEF, WHO and IRC will work with the Ministry of Health on a comprehensive survey on child nutrition.

Serbia

The UNICEF supplementary feeding programme implemented through ECHO and IFRC will be targeted through hospitals, social institutions and maternity wards, providing weaning food to infants and WFP supplied HPB/DSM for 60,000 pregnant/lactating mothers and children between one and five years of age.Weight for height wall charts, scales and other basic equipment will be supplied to health centres.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 156,000 will be required for its Nutrition programmes in Serbia for the period July-December 1994.

Montenegro

Through supplies provided by WFP and ECHO, UNICEF will target children under 5 years of age, pregnant and lactating women for supplementary feeding delivered through hospitals and health centres. Breast feeding will also continue to be promoted.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 100,000 will be required for its Nutrition programmes in Montenegro for the period July-December 1994.

HEALTH

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Under the technical coordination of WHO, UNICEF will continue to concentrate its efforts in the Health sector through support to the Expanded Programme of Immunisation, supply of essential, paediatric and gynaecological drugs, kits for acute respiratory infection (ARI), and oral rehydration therapy (ORT) for the control of diarrhoeal diseases (DD), especially among children. UNICEF aims mainly to support the primary health care network to address as a priority the health needs of children. UNICEF supported activities projects aim will be implemented through local health authorities, indigenous and international NGOs.

Vaccination campaigns organised with local health authorities and NGOs including MSF Holland/Belgium, Médecins du Monde Spain and IMC have met the needs of more than 100,000 children and pregnant women during the January-April period. Expansion of the programme through all UNICEF field offices has already begun, and during the period April-December 1994, the aim is to extend coverage to meet the needs of 250,000 children below the age of five, and 30,000 pregnant women. UNICEF will supply vaccines, cold chain equipment and consumables to augment local health authority management of the vaccination programme and identify implementing partners for these health authorities.

The main target group for UNICEF remains to be children affected by ARI and DD, in poor nutritional condition.This assistance will also free up hospital beds being occupied by patients who could be treated at home. Essential drugs kits including antibiotics and respiratory drugs will be supplied by UNICEF to health centres, focusing on besieged areas.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 807,500 will be required for its Health programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period July-December 1994.

Croatia

So far, UNICEF's vaccination campaign directed at children under the age of five has prevented the outbreak of communicable diseases common in refugee camps. The objective until the end of 1994 is to cover immunisation requirements of 84,000 children, particularly in the ten front-line towns, the UNPAs and refugee centres.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 245,000 will be required for its Health programmes in Croatia for the period July-December 1994.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

UNICEF's support to the immunisation programme in this country will continue and involve vaccination coverage for some 15,000 new-borns and their mothers and about 80,000 older children. ARI Drug kits and ORT as well as basic hygiene kits and health consumables for use in children's wards, will be provided by UNICEF.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 55,000 will be required for its Health programmes in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, for the period July-December 1994.

Serbia

As a part of the process of the "Vaccine Independence Initiative", UNICEF will continue to assist the MoH and the only local producer of vaccines in the country, to cover the local needs for all EPI vaccines (except measles). In early 1994, UNICEF started providing raw materials for local vaccine production, as well as measles vaccines, cold chain materials, syringes, alcohol and cotton wool for vaccination campaign, to cover the needs of 140,000 children un to two years of age and 130,000 pregnant women, until the end of the year.

ARI represents 72% of all child admissions to primary health care institutions, and causes child mortality in FRY. In Kosovo, DD is the main cause of infant deaths. ARI, ORS and a limited quantity of Maternal Child Health (MCH) kits will be distributed to health institutions in deprived regions.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 585,000 will be required for its Health programmes in Serbia for the period July-December 1994.

Montenegro

Diseases such as ARI, diarrhoea and tuberculosis are prevalent in Montenegro, especially in rural communities of the northern regions of the country.

The supply of essential drug kits, MCH kits and other priority supplies and equipment for the hospitals, will be the main UNICEF support for public health system in Montenegro.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 200,000 will be required for its Health programmes in Montenegro for the period July-December 1994.

EDUCATION

Bosnia and Herzegovina

UNICEF activities in the formal pre and primary education sector will be closely coordinated with UNESCO who are involved in the provision of technical advice and material assistance, and with UNHCR who coordinate educational assistance to refugee children and provide logistical support. UNICEF will continue activities under the appeal from January 1994 including provision of basic school supplies and the printing of textbooks, in-service training for teachers and the technical and financial support required for the creation of manuals, evaluation and follow-up strategies for the trained teachers. The main objective is to have as many primary school children return to the education process during UNICEF and other agency supported "catch-up" semesters scheduled for the spring and summer, and to then support the re-start of the school year in September 1994.

UNICEF will collaborate with UNESCO in developing "peace education" programmes and continue its "mine awareness" campaigns targeted at areas particularly affected by the war, linking the latter with UNPROFOR mine detection activities. Innovative initiatives such as "basement" schools including provision of basic school supplies and through distance learning techniques such as the use of radio broadcasts for children will continue and be expanded.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 892,500 will be required for its Education programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period July-December 1994.

Croatia

UNICEF will continue providing educational supplies to badly affected areas including the 10 front-line cities and the UNPAs, covering the consumable needs of some 85,000 primary school and pre-school children. Non-formal activities, including the "mine awareness" campaign will also continue.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 400,000 will be required for its Education programmes in Croatia for the period July-December 1994.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The Ministry of Education's budget was cut by 42% in early 1994, as a result of the adjustment package introduced by the government after negotiation with the IMF. As a result, the Ministry has barely the resources to meet recurring costs such as salaries and school electricity and water bills. (Such cuts should be seen against a background of a budget which was already falling as government revenue fell). UNICEF will support the government to engage in a limited amount of emergency school repairs, supply of classroom kits and support in equipping the expanding number of kindergartens.

UNICEF proposes to seek funds to undertake basic repairs to many of the school buildings in need. The aim is to repair 50 of the worst affected schools in time for the beginning of the new school year in September. UNICEF also intends equipping kindergartens with basic educational and play equipment.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 250,000 will be required for its Educational programmes in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for the period July-December 1994.

Serbia

There are 1.3 million children attending 4,500 elementary schools in FR Yugoslavia, in addition there are around 100,000 refugee children of elementary school age. The vast majority of the refugee population attend regular schools but put an added burden on limited resources. Continued assistance in the form of supplies to assist in meeting these expanded needs will be supported.

Teacher training through the production and printing of a user-friendly teaching manual, training of experts to disseminate skills presented in the manual, support to the national journal "Education Review", creation of a video library with tapes containing instructions and examples of various teaching methods and techniques. This, as well as the provision of basic school supplies to children at risk, chalk in the first instance, will constitute the essence of UNICEF's activity in this country.

Concepts of education for tolerance will be introduced in pre-school institutions and primary schools through the development of the "Peace Education Manual", and three seminars for teachers, school psychologists, school supervisors and directors.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 585,000 will be required for its Education programme in Serbia for the period July-December 1994.

Montenegro

One urban school will be provided with material for teachers to create their own instructional aids, and a resource centre will be created. UNICEF is concentrating its education programme during 1994 on the priority fields of the supply of school kits, for those children in particular need, the printing of text books, supporting the teaching requirements in training for physically and mentally handicapped children and children in difficult circumstances with particular attention to the needs of the pre-school and ethnic minority children.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 150,000 will be required for its Education programmes in Montenegro for the period July-December 1994.

HYGIENE, WATER AND SANITATION

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Since the last Appeal, UNICEF has focused activities on repairing war-damaged or destroyed water systems and provision of technical and material support to re-establish the water network in a number of besieged areas. Besieged areas such as Mostar, have faced particular difficulties. In collaboration with UNHCR, UNICEF has supported the installation of a water purification plant for water coming directly from the river, and provided pumps and spare parts.

UNICEF will continue to support small scale/high impact activities aimed at increasing the quantity of clean water to children and women and provide spare parts, pumps, technical and other material assistance within projects in Mostar, Sarajevo, the eastern enclaves, parts of Tuzla, Banja Luka and Bihac. Hygienic kits will also continue to be supplied.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 680,000 will be required for its Hygiene, Water and Sanitation programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period July-December 1994.

Croatia

A limited hygiene education project aimed at children has already begun, and UNICEF will prolong activities by providing hygienic kits to mothers and new born babies and, by providing 14,000 children in schools with further information on good hygienic practices.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 80,000 will be required for its Hygiene programmes in Croatia for the period July-December 1994.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

UNICEF will continue to work in this area, which is becoming increasingly important in the light of the country's long-term water shortage, by providing a limited quantity of hygienic kits and hygienic education tools to be disseminated through schools.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 80,000 will be required for its Hygiene programmes in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, for the period July-December 1994.

Serbia

Well-targeted supplies of hygienic kits will be distributed to children in social institutions and hospitals in the south of Serbia, identified as being in need by a survey carried out by UNHCR with UNICEF support.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 78,500 will be required for its Hygiene programmes in Serbia for the period July-December 1994.

Montenegro

UNICEF is working with UNHCR to provide hygienic kits, safer drinking water to the coastal region and will continue supplying disinfectants and detergents to children, paediatric and maternity hospitals until the end of the appeal.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 80,000 will be required for its Hygiene programmes in Montenegro for the period July-December 1994.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES (W&CEDC)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

UNICEF has made winter clothing available for all children under five years of age in Sarajevo as well as targeted supplies of winter items in areas most affected by the last winter. This assistance, together with the supply of blankets to groups most at risk meant that children did not suffer unduly the effects of what was a relatively mild winter. UNICEF will stockpile limited quantities of winter clothing and blankets for the onset of winter 1994-1995, targeted at children and women.

UNICEF will seek funding to expand its psycho-social screening from areas already covered, such as Sarajevo and Mostar, to other areas in need, particularly in central Bosnia.

Training will continue to form the main focus of the programme, and UNICEF will develop and print training manuals for professionals in this area. Experts will be brought in to give up to date training on techniques and methodologies used in other countries. Training will be provided in post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD) and art therapy, addressing the needs of war-traumatised women and children. Therapeutic material (puppets, toys etc.) will be provided through normal school activities.

As besieged areas become accessible, UNICEF will seek to identify war-traumatised children and provide appropriate support to them. Pilot studies developing a programme of support with local women's groups, UNHCR and NGOs for victims of violence and sexual harassment in Tuzla and Zenica will be developed and, once fully functional, replicated in other locations in central Bosnia.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 297,500 will be required for its W&CEDC programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period July-December. 1994.

Croatia

UNICEF's W&CEDC programme will expand through schools, kindergartens and primary health care centres to identify children with war-trauma symptoms and address these problems through normal classroom activities. Training to pedagogues, teachers and government workers, will continue. In the UNPAs, UNICEF will provide therapeutic material for war-traumatised children.
UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 400,000 will be required for its W&CEDC programmes in Croatia, for the period July-December 1994.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

UNICEF proposes to make available children's clothing to 2,000 refugee children under the age of 14. It also plans to maintain the psycho-social programme which has been addressing the needs of refugee children traumatised by war.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 50,000 will be required for its W&CEDC programmes in Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, for the period July-December 1994.

Serbia

UNICEF will continue to provide psycho-social rehabilitation support to war-affected children through the school system, pre-school institutions and PHC's. Until now, the number of beneficiaries is estimated to be 40,000 children with 900 professionals provided with training necessary to deal with war-stressed and traumatised children.

With the health and social welfare system rapidly disintegrating, mothers of new-born babies are provided with minimal advice on child-rearing practices. The existing system of follow-up visits to each new-born baby will be used to identify high-risk mothers and provide them with necessary instructions and support.

UNICEF will provide supplies such as shoes, clothes, and baby hygiene articles for children in institutions and other deprived children.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 253,000 will be required for its W&CEDC programmes in Serbia, for the period July-December 1994.

Montenegro

UNICEF is providing a psychological service to war-trauma affected children through training/guidance/information in children's institutions, benefitting about 4,000 children. Future projects will cover 4,000 children and 2,000 parents. Various supplies such as shoes, clothes, and baby hygiene articles will continue to be made available.

UNICEF estimates that a further US$ 130,000 will be required for its W&CEDC programmes in Montenegro for the period July-December 1994.

Slovenia

UNICEF has provided limited assistance to meet the most urgent needs of refugee children in Slovenia in basic health supplies, basic education and psycho-social interventions. Assistance is being channelled through the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Office of Migration. Such assistance will continue until the end of the year, but no additional funds will be requested for the period July to December 1994. Ongoing activities will be financed from funds being sought under the current appeal. Close coordination with UNHCR will be maintained in implementation of such activities.

PROGRAMME SUPPORT

The UNICEF component of the emergency appeal will be administered by 11 field offices (6 of these are in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a logistics base in Split, Croatia) together with the Area Office located in Zagreb which forms the nucleus of UNICEF's programme.

International and national staff have been deployed in all the countries of the Former Yugoslavia to implement its multitude of projects.

Supply, warehousing and distribution will be undertaken by UNICEF together with counterpart Ministries, national and international NGOs.

Programme Support Requirements	Amount (US$)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	540,000
Croatia	230,000
Serbia	292,500
Montenegro	30,000
FYR of Macedonia	20,000
Area Office	950,000
TOTAL	**2,062,500**

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

UNICEF is currently undergoing a Country Programming exercise in four of the countries of the Former Yugoslavia: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This involves presenting proposals worked out with respective counterparts for a programme of cooperation for two years starting in late 1994. These Country Programmes reflect medium to longer term programmes and should be distinguished from the projects and activities presented in this Appeal document. However, many of the projects within the Country Programme build upon activities started in response to the eight Appeals launched over the past two years. The objective of UNICEF's programme within this Appeal is, therefore, to meet short-term goals in survival for women and children, as well as to facilitate and prepare the ground for rehabilitation activities. UNICEF believes it is imperative that activities undertaken during this relief phase do not hinder rehabilitation and reconstruction. The close links that UNICEF has built up during its relief activities with counterpart structures, local authorities and emerging governmental entities will therefore form the basis for the longer term relationship established under the country programme.

WINTERISATION PROGRAMME

Although this proposed assistance plan has not focused on the special needs, UNICEF has a limited quantity of winter clothes for children in stock, and these will be distributed to key locations to ensure a timely delivery when the winter begins. Further quantities of blankets and winterisation materials are being sought from donors to augment these stocks and to try to allow for the most vulnerable children who are in need of these items to have access to them.

ADVOCACY AND SOCIAL MOBILISATION

UNICEF has developed a close relationship with all decision and policy makers within all countries of the region to ensure the observance of the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC). Advocacy within key target groups such as military leaders and governments has been particularly important in monitoring and protecting the rights of the child, especially refugees within the framework of CRC. Although UNICEF will not be seeking funds for activities within this sector (the education programme has some advocacy and social mobilisation elements), activities will dovetail with each of the relief programmes implemented and will always form a component of the objectives and the activities within each of the programmes presented above.

UNICEF is appealing for the period July-December 1994 for a total amount of US$ 9,225,000.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

The World Health Organization (WHO) has operated a humanitarian assistance programme in the Republics of former Yugoslavia since July 1992. There have been three phases - after the launching period in 1992, 1993 was a period of extension and consolidation, and, if the fragile peace holds, 1994 will be the year of transition towards reconstruction and rehabilitation. WHO carries out its activities through offices in Belgrade, Sarajevo, Skopje, Split, Tuzla, Zagreb and Zenica and over 80 international and local field staff.

Following its mandate, WHO coordinates humanitarian assistance in the health sector. Other activities include assessment of health needs through health and nutrition monitoring, public health interventions to respond to emerging threats to the health of the people, technical advice on public health to health authorities, UN agencies and NGOs, support to health care institutions in the form of medical and other supplies, assistance to victims of war in the form of physical and psychosocial rehabilitation and, more recently, advice on health care reform.

WHO operates within a policy of strict neutrality and assistance to the war-affected populations of the region. We draw a distinction between demand, supply and need. Demand includes the many requests for assistance from institutions, ministries, health care professionals and population groups. Previously the health care system was highly specialized and doctors were a vocal and influential group. This means that the demand far outweighs the supply available from donors of humanitarian assistance. WHO utilizes field assessments, specialized surveys and consultation with local authorities to prioritize the most immediate and important health related needs, thus ensuring the aid given benefits and improves the health of the maximum number of people and that scarce humanitarian resources are not wasted. Finally, we aim to coordinate aid activities to ensure, where possible, that the distribution of aid is equitable, efficient and effective.

In the beginning, WHO's operation was hampered by a lack of funds but WHO has shown that, with resources, it can deliver a variety of useful programmes which form the cornerstone of activities in the health sector. WHO will continue to be present in the former Yugoslavia even after the peace "breaks out" through its normal country programmes to help to reconstruct and reform the health care system.

For the period July 1994 to December 1994, WHO is requesting the sum of US$ 29,500,000, to continue the humanitarian assistance programme and to prepare for the next phase of reconstruction and rehabilitation. This slightly increased sum reflects the likelihood of greater geographical access, which will reveal unmet needs in these areas.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THE SIX REPUBLICS

1. PROGRAMME SUPPORT INCLUDING COORDINATION US$ 3,650,000

Situation Analysis

WHO is the acknowledged coordinator of humanitarian relief in the health sector between, and public health adviser to, Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), NGOs and national health authorities in all parts of the former Yugoslavia. Shortfalls in funding the core infrastructure will hamper the implementation of all programme areas.

Evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of the operation is essential. WHO carries out continuous internal evaluation of its work. A formal external evaluation to be carried out in mid-1994 will enable WHO to make the work even more effective during the period of appeal.

Eventually, the national authorities will increasingly procure, store and distribute medical supplies but at the same time UNHCR and many NGOs will pull out as the peace process develops. This and the fact that there is a large quantity of supplies in the pipeline will make it necessary for WHO to maintain its logistics capabilities and infrastructure for the present. Although the quantity of WHO's supplies will reduce, WHO's relative role as a distributor may increase during the transition.

Approach

WHO will maintain its infrastructure consisting of area and field offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Macedonia. Depending on the progress of peace talks, the location of the field offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina may have to change or new offices may have to be opened. The WHO warehouse locations will have to be re-considered along with the number and location of WHO logistic staff but international supervision will continue to be necessary. The WHO Logistics Unit will assist the local authorities in establishing their own distribution and monitoring system. This will include the re-establishment of stock control mechanism and assistance with existing but neglected warehouse chains.

2. MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT US$ 21,000,000

Current Situation

In spite of promising trends in the peace process, the countries of former Yugoslavia, particularly Bosnia and Herzegovina because of the war, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia because of the sanctions, are still unable to meet the needs for medical supplies. During the intense conflict, the greatest need was for surgical supplies. The needs of chronically sick patients were, to a certain extent, neglected. The inability to maintain equipment and to obtain spare parts and consumables for diagnostic and treatment equipment have greatly reduced the ability to make accurate diagnosis and treat certain types of patients (e.g. patients needing haemodialysis).

The lack of medical supplies has forced the health authorities and health personnel to change their earlier, very liberal drug use habits. Basic drugs lists have been introduced and the health professionals began to learn to take costs into account when prescribing drugs. These positive changes need to be sustained.

Approach

WHO will continue to distribute medical aid in the form of kits geared to cover specific populations with basic drugs. Other priorities will be the improvement of diagnostic capabilities of clinical and microbiological laboratories and X-ray departments and family planning. WHO will stock emergency supplies for sudden outbreaks of epidemics and other emergencies. WHO will also address the needs for essential spare parts for medical equipment. Coordination with NGOs, IGOs and local health authorities will ensure the best possible coverage of needs.

WHO aims at supporting the restart of the local drug industry by helping factories to get raw materials and re-establish their previous contacts with partners, suppliers and customers in other countries. As soon as national health authorities assume a greater role in this respect, WHO will shift the priority from drugs and consumables to basic equipment spare parts that will enable the system to operate.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH US$ 1,350,000

WHO's public health activities in the former Yugoslavia comprise three main parts: health monitoring, nutrition monitoring and public health interventions.

Nutrition Monitoring

Current Situation

WHO is the only source of systematic information on nutritional status, vaccination coverage, infant feeding practices and household food security. WHO's Nutrition Unit has developed and evaluated different nutrition surveillance systems in cooperation with UNICEF. Surveys have been carried out in Bosnia and the UNPAs in Croatia. All International agencies, particularly UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF have relied heavily on technical support from the WHO Nutrition Unit. Advice on the composition of the basic food basket has led to changes in its composition, and the unit has advised on the content of air drops to besieged areas.

In general the nutritional status of the majority of the population appears to be normal although urban residents, especially women living in Sarajevo and Zenica, are of special concern. There is some evidence that weight loss in adults is continuing, which suggests that the capacity to cope may be weakening. If the socioeconomic situation continues to deteriorate, with rising food prices and reduced availability of local food produce, there may be further nutritional deterioration and cause major inequities in food distribution. Some changes brought about by the crisis (e.g. reduced fat intake) have beneficial health effects. They will have to be sustained.

Approach

Nutrition surveillance remains a priority and methodologies will be refined to take account of the potential impact of peace. In particular it will be important to monitor the effect of changing economy, particularly commercialization of the food trade. Nutrition monitoring will guide the planning of interventions designed to meet specific needs in the area of public health. A greater emphasis will be placed on training and seminars on nutrition-related issues including breast feeding. WHO will support the authorities in the development of food policies that will promote health and maintain the positive change in the diet that have occurred during the crisis.

Health Monitoring

Current Situation

Monitoring the health of the population is essential to plan appropriate health care interventions and support for health care systems undermined by war. WHO has collected data on three aspects of health care: health status, health outcomes and health service structure. WHO's health monitoring system systematically monitors changes in the health of people and in the environment, particularly in areas where local systems have broken down. This system has provided, with the help of local authorities, information on infectious disease outbreaks. WHO has disseminated this information widely via the monthly 'Health Monitor' newsletter.

Major problems encountered in the health monitoring were collecting accurate population data, obtaining data on diseases incidence and epidemiological trends. Without this information, WHO cannot fulfil its role as technical advisor. Conversely, without WHO's support, the re-establishment of the regions' health monitoring capacity is limited.

WHO has already started the evaluation of our medical kits, testing their effectiveness, appropriateness, accessibility and efficiency. Along side evaluation of kits, there is a need to extend this to look at outcome of the interventions.

Approach

The health evaluation component will include an assessment of overall approach of WHO, provision of material assistance, provision of health care to vulnerable groups, vaccination coverage jointly with WHO, patterns of provisional medical care, plans for management of major outbreaks of communicable diseases. The health care structure component will identify existing health facilities and the populations that depend on them, providing advice on the effective management of health sector institutions and systems and possible approaches in the management of change.

Technical advice will be provided for strategic planning for future health systems in republics of former Yugoslavia.

Public Health Interventions

Situation Analysis

Prior to the conflict, most people in the former Yugoslavia had access to adequate food, clean water, good housing and basic health care. Nutritional status was similar to that in the rest of Europe, i.e. tending towards obesity. Public health problems in the region included relatively high rates of tuberculosis, particularly in central Bosnia, high levels of smoking, pollution from outdated and poorly regulated factories. There was a strong public health system which was able to monitor and control outbreaks of communicable diseases. Vaccination rates were high.

Sudden, often unexpected, public health risks are typical for a war situation. Poor hygiene, breaks in water purification and supply and lack of garbage collection have increased the number of insects and rodents. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the number of reports on infectious diseases is five-fold in comparison with the prewar situation. Tuberculosis incidence has increased, head and body lice are ubiquitous and particularly in collective centres, scabies is very present.

The onset of war has led directly to many deaths and injuries from trauma, the final toll will also include deaths and illness resulting indirectly from damage to water and sanitation systems, especially in urban areas under siege, fall in vaccinations, malnutrition, overcrowding leading to an increase in infectious diseases and a breakdown in public health reporting and control systems.

Approach

WHO will continue with health monitoring teams and with collating and disseminating baseline data on health status. By continuously monitoring the health and environment situation, WHO aims at identifying emerging health risks early. WHO stockpiles drugs and other supplies (e.g. chlorination tablets, dusters against lice and oral dehydration salt) that can be quickly mobilized in case of an epidemic and will continue to supply tuberculosis kits and train local health personnel in modern diagnosis and treatment.

WHO's Health Monitoring Unit will increasingly strengthen local institutions by providing technical support and data analysis, and train local health professionals.

4. REHABILITATION OF WAR VICTIMS US$ 3,000,000

WHO's Rehabilitation project addresses both physical and psychosocial rehabilitation needs.

Physical Rehabilitation

The physical rehabilitation project focuses on persons with severe war-related injuries such as leg amputations, spinal cord injuries or traumatic brain injuries, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Current Situation

Persons with Amputations: Amputation is the most frequent type of severe injury. The number of known amputees in Croatia is 660. In the other republics, the exact figure is not known but may be well over two thousand.

Since the beginning of the war, more than 2,000 temporary prostheses have been fitted in all republics, almost 50% of them provided by WHO. Two-thirds of the persons with leg amputations in Croatia now have prosthesis but so far very few with arm amputations. The conversion of the temporary prostheses into permanent ones is a great need. Another priority is the supply and fitting of arm prosthesis.

Persons with Spinal Cord Injuries: The number of persons with spinal cord injuries in the three republics is estimated to be between 600 and 800. The acute treatment of these injuries relies too heavily on surgery at the expense of other methods. During the rehabilitation phase, modern rehabilitation methods are not being optimally used. The skills of all personnel working with spinal cord injuries need to be upgraded. Many patients stay for too long in institutions. The discharge of patients from rehabilitation centres into the community needs to be facilitated with the help of community based rehabilitation programmes.

Persons with Traumatic Brain Injuries: In Croatia, there are about 475 persons with traumatic brain injuries. The exact figure for the other republics is not known but is likely to be twice as high. Persons with these injuries can have limb paralysis as well as loss of speech, memory, balance, vision and hearing. All three republics need a substantial upgrading in modern rehabilitation methods.

Approach

To facilitate the introduction of modern treatment methods, WHO will support respective Ministries of Health to develop national plans for physical rehabilitation. These will include upgrading the skills of personnel and the introduction of modern rehabilitation techniques (e.g. clean intermittent catheterization of the bladder, occupational therapy, kinesiotherapy, cognitive training and team work). WHO will strengthen existing facilities by providing equipment and material and develop and implement evaluation methods, quality assurance and cost monitoring. WHO has designed a kit for clean intermittent catheterization, and distribution will start during the Appeal period. WHO will coordinate the activities of NGOs active in rehabilitation.

Psychosocial Rehabilitation

Current situation

All inhabitants in war zones are influenced by the war. Many, perhaps the majority of the more than 3.7 million refugees or displaced persons within the former Yugoslavia, have mental health problems. Specifically vulnerable groups are: previously healthy people, who have developed mental problems due to direct or indirect exposure to war; individuals with prewar mental illness or retardation traumatized through war violence; and previous mental patients whose health has deteriorated because of the breakdown of the mental health services. Their problems are often complicated by self-medication, especially symptomatic alcoholism, and increased suicide rates. A specific problem is traumatization and burn out of the caretakers.

The psychosocial projects already launched by the national authorities, and IGOs and NGOs do not cover all needs. They often stress short-term emergency approaches at the expense of long-term development. They also need to be coordinated to increase efficiency, effectiveness and quality.

Approach

While most NGOs active in mental health focus on individual health care institutions, WHO will primarily work with the official mental health care system and act as coordinator between that system and intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations. WHO will support the development of mental health intervention strategies that link emergency action to long-term development. Such strategies include: the strengthening of professional skills on mental health issues under war-conditions through education, training, supervision and preventive activities; establishment of a monitoring system to assess mental health care needs and resources; the development of community based mental and primary health care; and integration of mental health interventions into other public health activities.

WHO will continue to strengthen the existing mental health care system with structural (e.g. International Expert Advisory Boards) and material support (e.g. mental health kits). WHO will also develop a programme to "take care of the caretakers" to reduce stress and burn out among humanitarian aid workers.

5. PROVISION OF COST-EFFICIENT HEALTH SERVICES US$ 500,000

Current Situation

The prewar health care system of the former Yugoslavia provided good quality services that were free of charge. The system was, however, "top heavy". It was very hospital- and physician-centred. In principle, the "dom zdravljas" (health centres) provided a good basis for effective primary health care (PHC). In practice, PHC was a poorly integrated extension of specialized medical care to outpatient settings. Drug use was not optimal. The system had economic difficulties already before the war.

The war has led to a collapse of the economic basis for the health services. The destruction of health facilities, escape or forced expulsion of health personnel, lack of access and, in FYR, the sanctions, etc., have worsened the situation. The authorities have tried to assure the provision of care to refugees and displaced persons but in many areas, not only they but also the local population are without money or connections have little access to care. In all parts of former Yugoslavia, the authorities have realized that there cannot be a return to the wasteful prewar model. The provision of care will have to be rationalized and made more cost-efficient.

Approach

The future shape of health services in former Yugoslavia is clearly the responsibility of the relevant governments. WHO can give technical advice to support strategic planning for a health care reform. A full-scale health care reform can only take place after a peace settlement. It is, however, essential to improve the settings in which doctors and nurses work already during the emergency phase. It will ensure that the extremely scarce resources will be used optimally to ensure access to those most in need. It is also needed to prevent a rapid brain drain of skilled and committed staff that is likely to occur when the peace breaks out.

WHO's overall goal is to support the health authorities in planning and carrying out a health care reform. Based on the reform plan, WHO will work with local authorities to ensure the cost efficient provision of health services to refugees, displaced persons and eventually to the entire population. This can be done by systematic identification of health service problems and health care resources that survive in the republics of former Yugoslavia. Good management is a key to the success of any health care reform. WHO will identify strengths and weaknesses in the current management and provide support to national and local health care managers.

Programme and Budget for WHO Operations

July to December 1994

Budget by Programme	Resources Needed (US$)
Programme Support and Coordination	
Infrastructure and Core Functions including evaluation and coodination	2,650,000
Logistics	1,000,000
Subtotal	**3,650,000**
Medical Supplies/Equipment/Pharmaceutical	
Medical supplies	12,500,000
Medical Equipment	8,000,000
Rational Drug Use	500,000
Subtotal	**21,000,000**
Public Health	
Nutrition Monitoring	450,000
Health Monitoring	400,000
Public Health Interventions	500,000
Subtotal	**1,350,000**
Rehabilitation of War Victims	
Physical Rehabilitation	1,000,000
Psychosocial Rehabilitation	2,000,000
Subtotal	**3,000,000**
Cost efficient provision of health care	500,000
Subtotal	**500,000**

Grand Total	**29,500,000**

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

In an emergency situation, it is vital to increase the capability and capacities of local industries. The sooner local industry can provide for emergency as well as normal needs (bread, milk, meat products, baby food, medicines, building materials, tools, etc.), the sooner emergency supplies can be stopped.

Throughout former Yugoslavia there is a need to assist those enterprises that have been partially or totally destroyed, to help establish and maintain the small and medium-scale enterprises that process and distribute food and agricultural products and to increase the capability of industries to produce building materials (bricks, cement, glass, timber) and items such as doors, door frames, windows, etc., so as to enable the population to rebuild damaged and destroyed houses, schools, hospitals, municipal and other essential buildings and save the important additional costs of external procurement. Finally, it is necessary to provide employment and income to the population of refugees, displaced persons and other affected groups. In order to achieve greater impact, UNIDO's emergency and post-emergency assistance should be coordinated with other UN institutions, NGOs and bilateral donors, and make full use of locally available expertise and other facilities. Wherever practical, preference will be given to fielding United Nations Volunteers.

FOOD AND SHELTER

The **food and shelter** (see points A and B below) projects described below and for which funding could not be secured under the October 1993-June 1994 Appeal, are of critical importance as they should pave the ground for the transition from an emergency situation to a development programme for those sub-sectors.

Further, funding is required to enable **proper needs assessment** (see points A and C below), based on which programmes aimed at restructuring a degree of normality (income generating activities, shelters, etc.) and durable rehabilitation could be conceived and implemented in close cooperation and coordination with other UN institutions, bilateral donors, NGOs, etc.

A. FOOD

Croatia

CROATIAroatia	
January-June 1994	**Amount (US$)**
UNIDO technical assistance	650,000
Equipment supply (in kind and/or cash)	10,000,000

A UNIDO mission to **Croatia (Slavonia and Dalmatia)** identified urgent needs for rehabilitation of existing facilities (cereal milling factories and bakeries, dairies, fruit and vegetable processing factories, etc.) for industrial food processing of donated cereals and dairy products for distribution to the population of refugees, displaced persons and social cases.

Two project documents were subsequently prepared covering assistance in restoring the production capacity of several dairy, bakery and milling industries, thereby enabling the production of basic food products for the Food Aid Programme and for the growing domestic market. Those industries are located in:

1) the municipalities of **Zadar, Sibenik, Split and Dubrovnik** (UNIDO budget: US$ 323,000; third party contribution in kind and/or cash covering equipment supply: US$ 3,000,000);

2) the municipality of **Karlovac, Osijek and Vinkovci** (UNIDO budget: US$ 310,000; third party contribution in kind and/or cash for equipment supply: US$ 7,000,000).

Bosnia and Herzegovina

At the request of UNICEF, emergency assistance will be extended soon by UNIDO to the **biscuit factory** "Klas-Sarko" of **Sarajevo** to produce, store and distribute high protein biscuits. The cost of the expertise required will be covered from UNIDO's resources.

Post-emergency support to the basic food industries, aimed at rehabilitating existing processing units and restoring former food production capacities is also required. Needs assessment missions would be undertaken in this respect.

B. SHELTER

Croatia US$ 700,000

UNIDO has gained considerable experience in this field through a project that supports production of timber frame building to alleviate the emergency shelter needs in **Croatia**. Under this project, a prefabrication factory, financed by an Italian contribution (US$ 800,000), has been established to construct communal shelters for later use as schools and individual "core houses" which could later form permanent dwellings. One school has been completed in **Vinkovci** and another is being completed in **Slavonski Brod**.

Negotiations with a potential donor country are on-going to extend the above-mentioned project to the production of **prefabricated timber framed wall elements and trussed rafters** to replace damaged roofs in a rapid and cost-effective way. The project which is costed at US$ 700,000 will form the basis for the transition from an emergency shelter to a development programme for this subsector.

Donor contributions "in kind" of gypsum board, insulation, other building materials and equipment would complement the cash component.

C. TRANSITION AND POST-EMERGENCY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

US$ 300,000

Programmes aimed at restoring normality (income generation activities, shelter, etc.) and durable rehabilitation will require proper assessment of prevailing conditions, actual needs and on-going activities.

Funding for an **umbrella project** (US$ 300,000) is required to enable UNIDO to undertake needs assessment/formulation missions in various areas/sectors as described below as well as under point A above.

1. Income Generating Activities

Providing employment and thus income for refugees and displaced persons is an important element in increasing their physical and mental well-being, while at the same time reducing the burden they place on the community. A key issue will be the question of providing employment for refugees in a situation of high national unemployment, so that ways must be found of ensuring that additional jobs are created rather than taking jobs away from the local population.

UNIDO, in cooperation with UNHCR, is planning income generation programmes/projects in **Slovenia** and **Croatia**. As over 80 per cent of the adult refugee population is comprised of women, including many widows who are the sole bread-winners, the specific target group for such activities will be **women**. Programmes/projects of assistance would be designed for them in complementarity with activities undertaken by other organizations in this field, e.g. UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, FAO, the International Federation of Red Cross, etc.

2. Low-cost Building Materials

It is anticipated that most people will prefer to rebuild their damaged or destroyed houses using traditional materials or clay-blocks and mortar. Although large stocks of bricks, clay blocks, roofing tiles and cement do exist in Croatia, progress is likely to be slow until the Governments credit schemes for reconstruction is operating effectively. Also, time will be needed to remove the large volume of rubble and damaged materials.

Based on a proper needs assessment, technical assistance could be extended to Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in producing the following low-cost building materials:

(1) production of stabilized soil blocks with the aim of creation of self-help groups in refugee camps to improve the shelter conditions;

(2) production of cement-fibre roofing tiles/sheets using indigenous technology, plant and machinery;

(3) production of low-cost floor covering materials (Terrazzo tiles).

3. Recycling of Rubble and Damaged Materials

The large volume of rubble and damaged materials would call for an integrated waste management strategy for demolition waste which would enable the introduction of standard recycling procedures, optimal dismantling procedures in combination with optimal recycling techniques. As the minerals represent the major part of the demolition waste, utilization options for recycling of mineral materials would have to be reviewed in three groups: the building construction, the road construction and non-conventional applications such as filling of hazardous locations as well as the rehabilitation of damaged buildings.

Joint expertise by UNIDO and possibly by countries such as Austria and France could be extended in this particular area to both **Croatia** and **Bosnia and Herzegovina**.

4. Pharmaceuticals

In close cooperation with WHO, assistance to pharmaceutical industries in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina would be required in such areas as control of diarrhoeal diseases, family planning services, basic manufacture of drugs, formulation and packaging, etc.

5. Industrial Chemical Pollution Control

Destroyed chemical factories and other installation, e.g. electricity facilities, sewage treatment works, etc. as a consequence of the war in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, have become severe hazards upon the soil and water.

Assistance would be extended in introducing preventive measures for refuse management and disposal treatment of contaminated soils and waters, etc.

6. Transportation System

Assistance in rehabilitation and spare parts production, repair and maintenance, product design (prototyping for land-transport equipment, sea and river equipment, etc.) would be extended to Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The proposed umbrella project would enable UNIDO in cooperation with relevant institutions (WHO, World Bank, etc.) and ad-hoc structure (IMG) to (1) develop transition programmes based on actual needs/prevailing conditions; and (2) anticipate needs in terms of industrial reconstruction and rehabilitation (post-emergency).

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

Basic education must be maintained in times of war and emergency. It discourages population shifts to a certain extent, and where these shifts have already taken place, it offers refugee children the possibility to continue their schooling, the danger of a fall-back into illiteracy always being present. Programmes to assist educating refugee children are underway.

UNESCO is the primary agency responsible for overall planning and development of education, for the strengthening of communication infrastructures and for the protection of the cultural heritage. On the other hand, massive destruction of important centres of learning, such as the Sarajevo Library and the Sarajevo Museum, as well as of cultural and architectural landmarks like the Mostar Old Bridge, has brought about UNESCO's decision to rebuild them.

EDUCATION

Bosnia and Herzegovina

An enormous strain will unavoidably be placed on the entire infrastructure of Bosnia and Herzegovina's education system by the projected demand for educational training for the school-aged children of the estimated 2.5 million refugees and displaced persons, the demobilized, unskilled soldiers and the war-injured and traumatized young people. UNESCO proposes to introduce an adaptation of its well tested, computer-based management information system package known as EMIS as a means of coordinating the rehabilitation of the educational sector.

In continuation of its primary school construction programme commenced in 1993 and well underway, UNESCO plans building and repairing several schools in Mostar and a "School to learn repairing schools" in Sarajevo. It will contribute to the cost of purchase of core curriculum textbooks and support materials, paper and off-set printing hardware. To speed the process and reduce the costs of materials production, UNESCO will train ten desk top publishing specialists to be posted in major schools in the country.

Bearing in mind the fragility of the present cease fires and the imperative of creating the sine qua non for rehabilitation, namely the total absence of armed conflict, UNESCO will assist in the translation and adaptation of existing curriculum targeting the problem of educating young people (and their teachers and parents) to recognize and accept difference and divergence in others.

To increase its effectiveness and in support of UNICEF's work with teachers on post traumatic stress disorder diagnosis and alleviation, it will conduct training seminars for in service teachers to introduce new teaching methods relating to the subject.

Bosnia and Herzegovina	Amount (US$)
Education	5,794,000
Programme Support	579,400
TOTAL	**6,373,400**

Croatia

Since large numbers of children refugees can be expected to remain in Croatia for the 1994-1995 school year, it is in the interest of children to maximize access to education. Subsidies toward refugee school fees will be provided, additional space will be constructed and crash vocational courses will be provided for especially vulnerable categories. To speed text book production, equipment and training will be provided towards the creation of sub-regional desk-top publishing centres. UNESCO will also cooperate closely with UNICEF where a common mandate exists. It will support work in psycho-social readaptation as appropriate, while continuing the construction and training work begun in 1993.

To enable the Croatian education authorities to explore policy options in a setting simulating the pressures on the different parts of the system resulting from the need to cater to a large but uncertain number of refugees of different ages and educational attainment at a time of great political sensitivity on the subject and to coordinate currently dispersed multi/bilateral and NGO-sponsored emergency assistance programmes, it will provide assistance in the use of a simulation model. Similarly and as a necessary follow-up of this exercise, it will introduce the software information management system "EMIS" to which reference is made in the section on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

UNESCO will carry on its curriculum work on inter-ethnic conflict reduction and the acceptance of difference; curriculum will be written/adapted as required and in-service teachers will receive special instruction on relevant teaching methods.

Croatia	Amount (US$)
Education	1,806,100
Programme Support	180,610
TOTAL	**1,986,710**

Slovenia

While many of Slovenia's refugee education initiatives are ably dealt with by UNICEF, there remains, however, a large neglected group: those who wish to carry on to secondary or to acquire, through non-formal programmes, some form of technical qualification. To this end, UNESCO appeals for funds to enable it to subsidize refugee secondary and technical teacher salaries, the cost of school fees for post-primary refugee students and secondary core curriculum and technical textbooks and manuals. In addition, UNESCO proposes to organise Slovene language catch up courses to enable Serbo-Croatian speakers to follow secondary school courses which are only taught in the national language

Slovenia	Amount (US$)
Education	612,000
Support Costs	61,200
TOTAL	**673,200**

Serbia

A large percentage of the Serbian population, while having had nothing to do with war in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, has nevertheless been deeply affected by it. On the one hand, tens of thousands of refugees have brought home the brutality of the conflict; on the other, the existence of the embargo, irrespective of whether or not it has achieved its economic objectives, has stood as a symbol of international reproach, a reproach which many Serbs cannot even comprehend let alone internalize. While years will doubtless be necessary before many painful memories are erased, the process of national and international reconciliation must be begun. The independent media can and should play an important role in this as should education. Subsequently, once a core network of specialists exists, work can begin in earnest with the most at-risk groups, those least able to "forgive and forget": out-of-school youth and young adults including demobilised soldiers.

UNESCO appeals for funds necessary to start a programme in Serbia, to be replicated in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, designed to train a core group of national counsellor-therapists whose subsequent task will be to pass on their skills to formal school teachers, vocational school instructors, school psychologists, social and community workers.

Serbia	Amount (US$)
Education	200,000
Support Costs	20,000
TOTAL	**220,000**

COMMUNICATIONS

Assistance to independent media is an indispensable commitment for the establishment of democratic societies in the region and press freedom is a fundamental right.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

In this war-torn country, multi-ethnic journalistic staffs struggle daily under deplorable conditions to supply the population with independent information. UNESCO plans to continue supplying them newsprint, ink, TV cameras, etc.

Croatia

There are only a few independent media in this country. However, in view of changes in the media legislation, there may be an increase in their numbers. It is also of primary importance to help independent new TV stations.

Serbia and Montenegro

In the FR of Yugoslavia, the most popular media are TV stations. UNESCO intends giving further support to the development of pluralism and independence of information, with a focus on TV.

A total of US$ 460,000 is requested for the three countries. UNESCO is appealing for a total amount of US$ 9,713,310 for the period June-December 1994.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

Through the Humanitarian Relief Unit of the United Nations Volunteer programme, UNV Specialists have, since November 1992, completed a total of 50 assignments with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Croatia. The UNV Specialists have functioned as Protection Officers, Logistics Officers, Field Officers, Associate Community Service Officers and Radio Operators. In addition, 3 UNV Specialists have supported the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Office Vienna in social reconstruction activities in UNPA West.

The United Nations Volunteers is seeking increased participation with all Agencies of the United Nations operating in the Former Yugoslavia. In cases where the identified needs for UNV Specialists have been defined by a specific UN Agency (as noted below), the UN Agency has included provision for UNV Specialists and so indicated in their project proposals in this Appeal.

REQUIREMENTS FOR UNV SPECIALISTS

Number of posts required	UN Agency	UN Agency appealing for the funds	Cost of posts requested (US$)
20	UNHCR	UNHCR	490,000
18	UNDP/UNOV	UNDP/UNOV	450,000
6	UNICEF	UNICEF	200,000
15	UNESCO	UNESCO	367,500
*	UNIDO	UNIDO	
3	IOM	IOM	73,110
TOTAL NUMBER OF POSTS: 62			**1,580,610**

* Number of posts not yet finalized.

Where the United Nations Volunteers are required to maintain a margin of flexibility for emergency allocation of UNV Specialists between UN Agencies or to undertake activities not otherwise programmed by the Agencies, the United Nations Volunteers has itself appealed for the funds. The funds for which the United Nations Volunteers is appealing therefore represent only a portion of the total needed to deliver the services of all the UNV Specialists required.

Consistent with its community-based perspective and its fundamental objective of local capacity building, as well as recent similar UNV initiatives successfully undertaken elsewhere, the United Nations Volunteers is seeking to implement the following social reconstruction project based on quick impact community-based reconciliation and confidence building among local leaders, refugees and internally-displaced.

The project endeavours to promote social reconciliation and reconstruction at the community level through quick impact, sustainable grassroots confidence-building measures. Specifically, the project will seek to

- identify highly-vulnerable groups of refugees and internally-displaced as well as possible causes of ethnic/communal conflict and obstacles to effective social integration,
- develop and implement quick impact activities designed to defuse critical situations and promote conflict resolution within a climate of intercommunal trust and confidence,
- support sustainable efforts at reconciliation through training of community leaders in ethnic tolerance, conflict resolution and promotion of awareness and respect for human rights and inter-communal partnerships, and
- monitor the prevailing situation at the community-level between different groups, especially with a view to providing early warning of any recurrence of rising tensions and initiating measures to defuse the situation to better assure long-term social reconstruction.

Funds Requested: US$ 500,000

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	**AMOUNT (US$)**
10 UNV Specialists	245,000
20 National Community Workers	60,000
Training Seminars	60,000
In-Country Travel	40,000
Equipment and supplies	64,000
Programme Support	31,000
TOTAL	**500,000**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture accounted for about 14% of the GSP before the war, and although Bosnia and Herzegovina had 20% of the total land area of the former Yugoslavia, it had only 16% of the cultivable area because much of the republic is mountainous.

Bosnia and Herzegovina was greatly dependent on the import of feedstuff to support its quite significant livestock industry. Before the war Bosnia and Herzegovina had 900,000 cattle, 1.3 million pigs and 8.5 sheep. A large percentage of the rural population of Bosnia and Herzegovina lost their feedstuff, seeds, agricultural machines, implements and tools during the last two years. Large numbers have become refugees in various countries or displaced within their own country. Large number of livestock have been lost during the last two years due to the war, but efforts have been made by UNHCR to prevent the amount of livestock from depleting below a recovery level. These efforts have included the support to small-scale projects for livestock production and animal health services. Inputs such as animal feed, medicine, and small scale rehabilitation of facilities are being provided.

Successful distribution of seeds has been carried out by UNHCR and its implementing partners for the spring and autumn planting seasons. Due to logistical constraints, agricultural inputs were only second in priority to the emergency relief food aid. The amount of seeds sent in to Bosnia-Herzegovina have therefore not met the long term requirements.

FAO will participate in the emergency rehabilitation of the agricultural sector of Bosnia-Herzegovina by fielding a team of consultants to assess the needs in the emergency rehabilitation of the agricultural sector, and mainly the areas of crop production, animal husbandry and farm mechanization.

FOOD

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission

Following the recent changes in the political situation in former Yugoslavia, which open the possibility of the resumption of commercial traffic from the Adriatic Coast to central parts of Bosnia and the normalization of the agricultural activities, there is an urgent need to make an assessment of the staple crop production in 1994 and food supplies in Bosnia-Herzegovina and United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) to determine the future food aid needs. To make an accurate assessment of the crop and food supply situation and to estimate the requirements for food in 1994/95, it is important that a joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission be mounted with experts in the field during the harvest period in July. To carry out the mission, FAO will field four experts for a period of approximately two weeks in the country. They will include an Agronomist, a Livestock Specialist and one Agricultural Economist from FAO, and a specialist on emergency food aid from WFP's. The support of UNHCR through it's offices in Bosnia-Herzegovina and UNPA's will also be required.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	**AMOUNT (US$)**
Personnel	49,000
Technical backstopping	5,500
Travel	1,500
General and Direct Operating Costs	9,000
TOTAL	**65,000**

It is intended to field during June/July 1994 a mission composed of three experts to identify areas and aspects that need special attention within the agricultural community and identify the needs to assist those returning to their villages of origin to resume food production and attain a minimum level of food self-sufficiency.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	**AMOUNT (US$)**
Animal Husbandry Consultant	15,000
Farm Machinery Consultant	15,000
Agronomist Consultant	15,000
General Operational Costs	25,000
Direct Operational Costs	3,500
TOTAL	**73,500**

FAO is appealing for a total amount of US$ 138,500 for the period June-December 1994.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

The presence of the International Organization continues to benefit increasing numbers of people, with over 32,000 persons thus far assisted throughout former Yugoslavia. IOM's focus is on those who have been displaced or had their families dispersed, those injured or otherwise affected by the conflict. With fully established offices in Zagreb and Belgrade and a recent commitment to provide a comprehensive operational presence in Sarajevo to meet the needs in Bosnia and Herzegovina as those develop, IOM is expected to supply an increasing amount of humanitarian assistance and services on behalf of the International Community. Working in close coordination with inter-agency partners and Governments, IOM currently provides primary assistance in the following areas:

1) arrangement of international transportation for displaced persons, refugees and former detainees to countries offering temporary or permanent protection;

2) administration of a Family Reunification Programme to assist relatives of ex-detainees to rejoin their families in a safe environment;

3) implementation, in close coordination with UNHCR, of a Special Medical Programme to provide specialized treatment abroad to wounded and war-affected persons who are victims of the conflict and violence in former Yugoslavia.

One change from previous funding appeals is that IOM has not included a specific sector for regional movements, i.e. those within former Yugoslavia. While IOM has demonstrated its operational ability in effecting thousands of such movements within the region, experience has shown that the costs for such movements arranged by IOM have been covered either directly by Governments or UNHCR. Should the need arise, IOM will reinstate this sector as a significant part of a subsequent appeal. At this time, however, IOM is seeking to establish a small reserve fund to maintain a certain operational flexibility wherever needs may arise. This reserve fund is incorporated into the section on logistics/transportation.

When the time comes for the phased return of displaced persons and repatriation of refugees, IOM expects to carry out programmes to effect these movements in close coordination with UNHCR, other agency partners and Governments to ensure that a comprehensive plan is in place.

1. LOGISTICS/TRANSPORT

Since October 1992, IOM has arranged for the safe and orderly transportation of over 32,000 ex-detainees, family members, medical cases and other vulnerable persons offered temporary or permanent protection in 33 countries. IOM arranges international movements both by air and overland. These arrangements are provided at the request of Governments and UNHCR, which normally cover the related costs. In the context of international movements, IOM ensures that passengers are properly documented, facilitates necessary airport and transit clearances, ensures that reception arrangements are in place and provides escort assistance en route, as required. IOM international movements from former Yugoslavia originate primarily from Zagreb, Belgrade, Split, Ljubljana and often involve transit arrangements through Ancona, Budapest, Rome and Vienna.

While transportation costs for persons receiving temporary or permanent protection are generally covered by the receiving states, international transportation for the Special Medical Programme, both to and from the country providing medical treatment, is often not funded. The figures below thus reflect funding requests for international transportation, for patients and their accompanying family members, under the Special Medical Programme, as well as a small contingency reserve for inter-regional movements.

Special Medical Programme Transportation	Amount (US$)
Revised Needs: January - June 1994	2,000,000
Needs: July - December 1994	700,000

Reserve for Inter-Regional Transportation	Amount (US$)
Revised Needs: January - June 1994	15,000
Needs: July - December 1994	30,000

2. FAMILY REUNIFICATION PROGRAMME

Countless families have been dispersed by the conflict, with the result that members of the same family have found themselves in many different locations due to violence or through their acceptance of life-saving protection in another country. Pursuant to a tripartite agreement with UNHCR and ICRC, IOM established a special unit, based in Zagreb, to serve as the focal point in reuniting family members of ex-detainees. IOM is responsible for coordinating the notification and arranging transportation of family members of ex-detainees to receiving States. Information regarding the current location of family members is often incomplete. The tracing of family members is thus difficult, labour-intensive and requires a variety of approaches. Nevertheless, working in close cooperation with UNHCR, ICRC, a number of governments and NGOs, IOM Zagreb has coordinated the reunion in third countries for some 9,000 family members of ex-detainees, who have resided in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FRY, FYROM and Slovenia.

IOM together with UNHCR will share the advanced computer system and technology of Operation Reunite for incorporation into the family reunification programme described above. It is expected that this system will supplement the present intensive human interventions required.

Funding requirements for this sector are primarily those related to operational staff and office support costs, which are included under the Programme Support section.

3. SPECIAL MEDICAL PROGRAMME (HEALTH)

In view of the successful experience of IOM sponsored Medical Programmes in similar circumstances elsewhere, IOM established the Special Medical Programme for former Yugoslavia in September 1992. A booklet outlining the details of such programmes is available from IOM Medical Services. The programme was initially operated under bi-lateral arrangements between IOM and participating governments and benefited war-wounded patients residing in Croatia.

In August 1993, IOM and UNHCR agreed jointly to administer the Special Medical Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Since then, IOM and UNHCR have evacuated patients from a number of sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina. IOM has physicians and staff working for the Special Medical Programme in Zagreb, Belgrade, Sarajevo and Geneva-HQ. IOM doctors have been and will continue to be available to travel into areas outside Sarajevo, as these conflict sites open up, in order to assess medical cases for the programme. In the context of the agreement with UNHCR, IOM has responsibility for coordinating the temporary placement of patients for free treatment in several countries abroad, facilitating the visa/entry requirements for patients and their escorts, monitoring the progress of patients during treatment and arranging appropriate transportation to and from the receiving country. Although it is expected that the need for this programme will continue for the foreseeable future, these activities will be scaled down as improvements are realized in local medical infrastructure.

During the months of January through March 1994, nearly eight hundred patients and family escorts were transported from Bosnia and Herzegovina for specialized medical care in third countries. Together with UNHCR, IOM envisages the need to maintain a capacity for treating an additional 300 patients, not including family escorts, abroad during the second half of the period ending in June, many of these patients having already been identified and documented. It is hoped that during the period July to December 1994 emphasis can be placed on the return/repatriation of those patients who have completed their medical treatment abroad. However, it is projected that some 200 patients will still require evacuation during that same period. The following figures encompass costs for medical officers, support staff, offices, equipment, and administration for the Special Medical Programme.

Special Medical Programme (Health)	Amount (US$)
Revised Needs: January - June 1994	793,000
Needs: July - December 1994	375,000

4. PROGRAMME SUPPORT

IOM has established offices in Zagreb, Belgrade and Sarajevo, a sub-office at Falconara airport in Ancona (Italy), and a special coordination unit at Geneva HQ to provide administrative and technical support for regional operations. To maintain and support these operations, IOM has 70 expatriate and host country national staff members, as of 31 March 1994. In addition to costs for operational staff and expertise, programme support encompasses general operating expenses, office and communications costs, supplies and materials, all of which are emergency assistance requirements whose costs cannot be covered through other means.

The ongoing conflict in certain areas of the former Yugoslavia, coupled with the recent peace initiatives, has highlighted the need to continue to extend temporary or permanent protection outside the region to vulnerable groups, as well as to plan for the eventuality of repatriations and returns. The experience and organizational ability that IOM has been able to bring to its activities throughout the region, together with an operational capacity that routinely affects over 120 separate international movements each month for the benefit of some 1,000 to 2,000 persons from all territories of former Yugoslavia, provides a natural bridge between temporary protection or resettlement of vulnerable groups and family reunifications from former Yugoslavia, and the eventual need for organized repatriation within and to the region.

IOM's ability to maintain the high level of coordinated assistance for which it is recognized depends directly on the level of financial resources available under programme support.

Programme Support	Amount (US$)
Revised Needs: January - June 1994	350,000
Needs: July - December 1994	1,200,000

5. FUNDS REQUESTED

IOM is requesting a total of **US$ 5,463,000** during the appeal period, in order to continue the level of assistance expected of current programmes and to maintain a flexible operational capability in former Yugoslavia. This figure encompasses an expected shortfall of **US$ 3,158,000** for the period of April through June 1994, which is derived after taking into account recent contributions to these programmes, revisions on initial appeal projections and carry-over funds from 1993. IOM also appeals for as few restrictions or earmarking of contributions as possible, in order to ensure rapid response to situations as they develop in former Yugoslavia, and to maintain the necessary flexibility of its emergency operations in the field.

UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

The Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) remains committed to supporting humanitarian operations in the former Yugoslavia and the efforts of the UN agencies through the lead agency role of UNHCR.

Although the situation remains extremely volatile in some parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, recent developments provide hopes for an improvement on the ground which will permit a transition from emergency humanitarian assistance to longer tem rehabilitation and reconstruction. This will commence without delay in certain areas where the peace process advances and as the situation on the ground permits. In other areas it may take more time before emergency assistance can be phased out and redirected into a process of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Clearly, where the emergency operation continues to apply, UNHCR will have full responsibility to carry out its lead agency functions including the co-ordination of all humanitarian emergency assistance. In areas where the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities are able to commence DHA could complement and support UNHCR in carrying out some of the critically important co-ordination functions during the transition (post emergency) phase of UN operations.

A key objective during the transition period is for DHA to co-ordinate the channelling of the vast experience gained by the humanitarian agencies during the emergency to the international response for rehabilitation and reconstruction and to ensure that humanitarian inputs and concerns are taken into account in the planning. DHA could carry out this responsibility in consultation with UNHCR whose support and participation in this process will be essential.

As the emergency phases down and activities relating to rehabilitation and reconstruction increase, there will be a need for more effective tracking of financial contributions. This task initially begun by DHA with G-24 support and will now need to be fleshed and strengthened.

In the light of the foregoing:

- DHA should liaise with all UN system entities, with donor governments and with non-governmental organisations active in former Yugoslavia;
- DHA will participate in and present humanitarian concerns to the organs and meetings involved in the rehabilitation process;
- in this context, DHA will organise and convene regular meetings with humanitarian organisations for the purpose of co-ordination and sharing of information, so that the transition process can be facilitated.

In order to carry out the above functions, DHA will establish a limited presence in the field (4 persons, 2 in Zagreb and 2 in Sarajevo).

PROGRAMME SUPPORT	
June - December 1994: Geneva	**Amount US$**
1 Programme/Humanitarian Affairs Officer (L-4)	63,500
1 Secretary (G-4)	28,000
Publication of Appeals	10,000
Common Staff Costs	5,700
Operating Costs	4,700
Supplies and Materials	3,500
Equipment Acquisition	10,000
Travel of Staff	10,000
Sub-total **plus Support Cost (3%)**	**135,400** **4,062**
TOTAL	**139,462**

CHAPTER FOUR

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Table I: Former Yugoslavia Financial Summary
By Agency
As of 31 March 1994

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies

	A	B	C = A - B	D	E = C + D
	1994 REQUIREMENTS AND SHORTFALL				
UN Agency	Revised Requirments for Jan - Jun 94 *(US$)*	Contributions/ Pledges *(US$)*	Shortfall for Jan - Jun 94 *(US$)*	Requirements for Jul - Dec 94 *(US$)*	Total Requirements for Jan - Dec 1994 *(US$)*
UNHCR	150,773,760	101,960,078 *	48,813,682	187,536,370	236,350,052
WFP	238,042,679	234,754,360 **	3,288,319	200,609,010	203,897,329
UNICEF	16,034,526	4,549,551	11,484,975	9,225,000	20,709,975
WHO	28,500,000	17,307,927	11,192,073	29,500,000	40,692,073
FAO	0	0	0	138,500	138,500
UNDP	2,150,000	410,490	1,739,510	10,449,500	12,189,010
UNIDO	1,350,000	0	1,350,000	300,000	1,650,000
UNESCO	1,875,000	1,347,500	527,500	9,713,310	10,240,810
UNV	0	0	0	500,000	500,000
IOM	3,158,000	0	3,158,000	2,305,000	5,463,000
DHA	100,000	0	100,000	139,462	239,462
Total	**441,983,965**	**360,329,906**	**81,654,059**	**450,416,152**	**532,070,211**

* *There is an estimated carryover of US$ 80 million available for UNHCR's 1994 programmes. This is composed of contributions received over and above the estimated 1993 expenditures and the cancellation of prior years' financial obligations. Carryover plus new contributions amounts to US$ 101.9 million available in 1994.*

** *Includes value of humanitarian food aid channeled through WFP and all other known sources.*

Total Funding Requirements for the Former Yugoslavia
By Sector per Agency
(Covering the period January to June 1994)

Financial Summary Table No 2

Sector	UNHCR	WFP	UNICEF	WHO	FAO	UNDP	UNIDO	UNESCO	UNV	IOM	DHA	TOTAL *(US$)*
Food/Nutrition	10,735,069	172,436,628	2,360,188	0	0	0	650,000	0	0	0	0	186,181,885
Health	8,747,591	0	3,693,940	26,700,000	0	300,000	0	0	0	793,000	0	40,234,531
Shelter/Infrastructure	22,388,879	0	0	0	0	750,000	700,000	0	0	0	0	23,838,879
Communications	5,261,990	0	3,005,552	0	0	300,000	0	1,875,000	0	0	0	10,442,542
Independent Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water/Sanitation	2,909,500	0	2,461,602	0	0	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,671,102
CEDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic needs	35,495,780	0	896,133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,391,913
Logistics/Transport	23,897,133	63,777,931	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,015,000	0	89,690,064
Community Services	6,737,706	0	421,023	0	0	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,358,729
Income Generation	1,830,000	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,930,000
Agriculture/Livestock/ Crop Production	5,557,500	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,657,500
Social Reconstruction/ Capacity Building	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protection	690,487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	690,487
Agency Operational Support	1,422,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,422,125
Programme Support	25,100,000	1,828,120	3,196,088	1,800,000	0	100,000	0	0	0	350,000	100,000	32,474,208
Total	**150,773,760**	**238,042,679**	**16,834,526**	**28,500,000**	**0**	**2,150,000**	**1,350,000**	**1,875,000**	**0**	**3,158,000**	**100,000**	**441,983,965**

Total Funding Requirements for the Former Yugoslavia
By Agency per Country

(Covering the Period January to June 1994)

Financial Summary Table No 3

Agency	B & H	Croatia	Serbia	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	Montenegro	Slovenia	F.Y.R. of Macedonia	Regional (Former Yugoslavia)	Hungary Turkey Eastern Europe	TOTAL (US$)
UNHCR	71,337,073	25,745,650	——	18,926,169	——	4,050,000	3,017,073	25,437,750	2,260,045	150,773,760
WFP	163,138,797	44,246,854	20,336,137	——	3,233,237	2,243,685	3,015,849	1,828,120	0	238,042,679
UNICEF	8,236,072	2,129,701	3,103,893	——	805,168	130,917	460,974	1,167,801	0	16,034,526
WHO	15,300,000	4,200,000	——	3,150,000	——	0	500,000	5,350,000	0	28,500,000
UNDP	290,000	1,780,000	80,000	——	0	0	0	0	0	2,150,000
UNIDO	0	1,350,000	0	——	0	0	0	0	0	1,350,000
UNESCO	912,500	700,000	——	0	——	262,500	0	0	0	1,875,000
IOM	30,000	200,000	120,000	——	0	0	0	2,808,000	0	3,158,000
DHA	0	0	0	——	0	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
TOTAL	259,244,442	80,352,205	23,640,030	22,076,169	4,038,405	6,687,102	6,993,896	36,691,671	2,260,045	441,983,965

Total Funding Requirements for the Former Yugoslavia
By Sector per Agency
(Covering the period July to December 1994)

Financial Summary Table No 4

Sector	UNHCR	WFP	UNICEF	WHO	FAO	UNDP	UNIDO	UNESCO	UNV	IOM	DHA	TOTAL *(US$)*
Food/Nutrition	11,551,452	142,999,376	863,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155,414,328
Health	11,421,468	0	1,892,500	25,850,000	0	1,100,000	0	0	0	375,000	0	40,638,968
Shelter/Infrastructure	23,078,512	0	0	0	0	4,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	27,578,512
Education	3,048,990	0	2,277,500	0	0	350,000	0	8,412,100	0	0	0	14,088,590
Communications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460,000	0	0	0	460,000
Water/Sanitation	1,997,500	0	998,500	0	0	1,100,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,096,000
CEDC	0	0	1,130,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,130,500
Domestic needs	57,542,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57,542,856
Logistics/Transport	24,149,311	54,837,989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	730,000	0	79,717,300
Community Services	6,828,967	0	0	0	0	1,894,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,722,967
Income Generation	1,699,600	0	0	0	0	600,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,299,600
Agriculture/Livestock/ Crop Production	7,644,980	0	0	0	138,500	280,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,063,480
Social Reconstruction/ Capacity Building	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	0	0	500,000
Protection	514,784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	514,784
Agency Operational Support	1,309,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,309,150
Programme Support	36,748,800	2,771,645	2,062,500	3,650,000	0	625,500	300,000	841,210	0	1,200,000	139,462	48,339,117
Total	187,536,370	200,609,010	9,225,000	29,500,000	138,500	10,449,500	300,000	9,713,310	500,000	2,305,000	139,462	450,416,152

Total Funding Requirements for the Former Yugoslavia
By Agency per Country
(Covering the Period July to December 1994)

Financial Summary Table No 5

Agency	B & H	Croatia	Serbia	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	Montenegro	Slovenia	F.Y.R. of Macedonia	Regional (Former Yugoslavia)	Hungary Turkey Eastern Europe	TOTAL (US$)
UNHCR	67,437,220	51,757,650	——	20,469,704	——	4,527,000	2,928,729	37,086,550	3,329,517	187,536,370
WFP	135,440,963	36,287,423	22,510,737	——	2,564,440	964,188	69,614	2,771,645	0	200,609,010 *
UNICEF	3,600,000	1,535,000	1,950,000	——	690,000	0	500,000	950,000	0	9,225,000
WHO	10,180,000	4,000,000	——	6,030,000	——	0	500,000	8,790,000	0	29,500,000
FAO	138,500	0	0	——	0	0	0	0	0	138,500
UNDP	6,180,000	4,037,500	116,000	——	116,000	0	0	0	0	10,449,500
UNIDO	0	0	0	——	0	0	0	300,000	0	300,000
UNESCO	6,373,400	1,986,710	220,000	——	0	673,200	0	460,000	0	9,713,310
UNV	0	0	0	——	0	0	0	500,000	0	500,000
IOM	229,688	695,748	274,564	——	0	0	0	1,105,000	0	2,305,000
DHA	0	0	0	——	0	0	0	139,462	0	139,462
TOTAL	229,579,771	100,300,031	25,071,301	26,499,704	3,370,440	6,164,388	3,998,343	52,102,657	3,329,517	450,416,152

** The overall need for the period July to December equals US$ 219,944,674. However, there is a carryover of US$ 19,328,166, reflecting food aid pledged which, as a result of the change in needs for the period April to June, has been applied towards the pipeline July to December.*

UNHCR Funding Requirements
By Country per Sector
January - December 1994

Financial Summary Table No 6

Budget By Sector	Revised Needs	Needs - July to December 1994							Total	Total
	Jan - Jun 94 *(US$)*	B & H	Croatia	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	Slovenia	F.Y.R. of Macedonia	Regional (Former Yugoslavia)	Hungary Turkey Eastern Europe	Jul - Dec 94 *(US$)*	Jan - Dec 94 *(US$)*
Food/Nutrition	10,735,069	7,539,061	1,647,380	846,437	57,000	370,000	0	1,091,574	11,551,452	22,286,521
Health	8,747,591	2,825,000	4,397,150	3,407,665	300,000	150,000	0	341,653	11,421,468	20,169,059
Shelter	22,388,879	11,293,016	3,706,500	6,585,512	550,000	880,000	0	63,484	23,078,512	45,467,391
Water/Sanitation	2,909,500	1,902,500	50,000	0	0	0	0	45,000	1,997,500	4,907,000
Domestic needs	35,495,780	13,567,507	34,941,400	4,891,790	2,250,000	1,000,000	0	892,159	57,542,856	93,038,636
Logistics	23,897,133	17,165,675	3,564,050	2,500,457	400,000	508,729	0	10,400	24,149,311	48,046,444
Community Services	6,737,706	3,001,961	1,267,740	1,353,293	250,000	0	337,750	618,223	6,828,967	13,566,673
Education	5,261,990	1,855,000	0	674,325	395,000	0	0	124,665	3,048,990	8,310,980
Income Generation	1,830,000	1,010,000	409,600	0	250,000	0	0	30,000	1,699,600	3,529,600
Crop Production/ Livestock	5,557,500	6,022,500	1,587,480	0	25,000	10,000	0	0	7,644,980	13,202,480
Protection	690,487	380,000	42,750	8,100	25,000	10,000	0	48,934	514,784	1,205,271
Agency Operational Support	1,422,125	875,000	143,600	202,125	25,000	0	0	63,425	1,309,150	2,731,275
UNHCR Programme Support *	25,100,000	0	0	0	0	0	36,748,800	0	36,748,800	61,848,800
Total	**150,773,760**	**67,437,220**	**51,757,650**	**20,469,704**	**4,527,000**	**2,928,729**	**37,086,550**	**3,329,517**	**187,536,370**	**338,310,130**
Contributions/Pledges	**101,960,078**									**101,960,078**
Shortfall	**48,813,682**									**236,350,052**

* *Full title is Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Activities*

WFP Funding Requirements
By Country per Sector
January - December 1994

Financial Summary Table No 7

Budget By Sector	Revised Needs	Needs - July to December 1994								Total	Total
	Jan - Jun 94 *(US$)*	B & H	Croatia	Serbia	Montenegro	Slovenia	F.Y.R. of Macedonia	Regional (Former Yugoslavia)	Hungary Turkey Eastern Europe	Jul - Dec 94 *(US$)*	Jan - Dec 94 *(US$)*
Food	172,436,628	96,405,272	26,936,747	16,925,727	1,884,257	791,258	56,115	0	0	142,999,376	315,436,004
Logistics	63,777,931	39,035,691	9,350,676	5,585,010	680,183	172,930	13,499	0	0	54,837,989	118,615,920
Programme Admin Support	1,828,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,771,645	0	2,771,645	4,599,765
Total	**238,042,679**	**135,440,963**	**36,287,423**	**22,510,737**	**2,564,440**	**964,188**	**69,614**	**2,771,645**	**0**	**200,609,010 ****	**438,651,689**
Contributions/Pledges	**234,754,360**										**234,754,360**
Shortfall *	**3,288,319**										**203,897,329**

* *This figure reflects the food aid and programme costs required from April to June 1994. WFP is appealing only for humanitarian food aid required for the remainder of 1994. (i.e. WFP is not appealing retroactively for the unmet needs of beneficiaries from the period January to March 1994.*

** *The overall need for the period July to December equals US$ 219,944,674. However, there is a carryover of US$ 19,328,166, reflecting food aid pledged which, as a result of the change in needs for the period April to June, has been applied towards the pipeline July to December.*

UNICEF Funding Requirements
By Country per Sector

January - December 1994

Financial Summary Table No 8

Budget By Sector	Revised Needs	Needs - July to December 1994							Total	Total
	Jan - Jun 94 *(US$)*	B & H	Croatia	Serbia	Montenegro	Slovenia *	F.Y.R. of Macedonia	Regional (Former Yugoslavia)	Jul - Dec 94 *(US$)*	Jan - Dec 94 *(US$)*
Health	3,693,940	807,500	245,000	585,000	200,000	0	55,000	0	1,892,500	5,586,440
Nutrition	2,360,188	382,500	180,000	156,000	100,000	0	45,000	0	863,500	3,223,688
Education	3,005,552	892,500	400,000	585,000	150,000	0	250,000	0	2,277,500	5,283,052
Community Services	421,023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	421,023
Hygiene, Water & Sanitation	2,461,602	680,000	80,000	78,500	80,000	0	80,000	0	998,500	3,460,102
Domestic Needs	896,133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	896,133
CEDC	0	297,500	400,000	253,000	130,000	0	50,000	0	1,130,500	1,130,500
Programme support	3,196,088	540,000	230,000	292,500	30,000	0	20,000	950,000	2,062,500	5,258,588
Total	16,034,526	3,600,000	1,535,000	1,950,000	690,000	0	500,000	950,000	9,225,000	25,259,526
Contributions/Pledges	4,549,551									4,549,551
Shortfall	11,484,975									20,709,975

** No further resources will be sought for Slovenia during the period July to December 1994*

WHO Funding Requirements
By Country per Sector
January - December 1994

Financial Summary Table No 9

Budget By Sector	Revised Needs Jan - Jun 94 *(US$)*	Needs - July to December 1994							Total Jul - Dec 94 *(US$)*	Total Jan - Dec 94 *(US$)*
		B & H	Croatia	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	Slovenia	F.Y.R. of Macedonia	Regional (Former Yugoslavia)	Hungary Turkey Eastern Europe		
Health	26,700,000	10,180,000	4,000,000	6,030,000	0	500,000	5,140,000	0	25,850,000	52,550,000
Coordination/support	1,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,650,000	0	3,650,000	5,450,000
Total	**28,500,000**	**10,180,000**	**4,000,000**	**6,030,000**	**0**	**500,000**	**8,790,000**	**0**	**29,500,000**	**58,000,000**
Contributions/Pledges	**17,307,927**									**17,307,927**
Shortfall	**11,192,073**									**40,692,073**

FAO Funding Requirements
By Country per Sector
January - December 1994

Financial Summary Table No 10

Budget By Sector	Revised Needs	Needs - July to December 1994							Total	Total
	Jan - Jun 94 *(US$)*	B & H	Croatia	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	Slovenia	F.Y.R. of Macedonia	Regional (Former Yugoslavia)	Hungary Turkey Eastern Europe	Jul - Dec 94 *(US$)*	Jan - Dec 94 *(US$)*
Agriculture	0	138,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	138,500	138,500
Total	0	138,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	138,500	138,500
Contributions/Pledges	0									0
Shortfall	0									138,500

UNDP Funding Requirements
By Country per Sector
January - December 1994

Financial Summary Table No 11

Budget By Sector	Revised Needs	Needs - July to December 1994								Total	Total
	Jan - Jun 94 *(US$)*	B & H	Croatia	Serbia	Montenegro	Slovenia	F.Y.R. of Macedonia	Regional (Former Yugoslavia)	Hungary Turkey Eastern Europe	Jul - Dec 94 *(US$)*	Jan - Dec 94 *(US$)*
Health	300,000	250,000	850,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100,000	1,400,000
Shelter/ Infrastructure	750,000	2,950,000	1,550,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500,000	5,250,000
Water/Sanitation	300,000	300,000	800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100,000	1,400,000
Community Services	200,000	1,312,000	350,000	116,000	116,000	0	0	0	0	1,894,000	2,094,000
Education	300,000	250,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	350,000	650,000
Income Generation	100,000	500,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	600,000	700,000
Crop Production	100,000	200,000	80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	280,000	380,000
Programme Support	100,000	418,000	207,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	625,500	725,500
Total	**2,150,000**	**6,180,000**	**4,037,500**	**116,000**	**116,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10,449,500**	**12,599,500**
Contributions/Pledges	**410,490**										**410,490**
Shortfall	**1,739,510**										**12,189,010**

UNIDO Funding Requirements
By Country per Sector
January - December 1994

Financial Summary Table No 12

Budget By Sector	Revised Needs Jan - Jun 94 *(US$)*	Needs - July to December 1994								Total Jul - Dec 94 *(US$)*	Total Jan - Dec 94 *(US$)*
		B & H	Croatia	Serbia	Montenegro	Slovenia	F.Y.R. of Macedonia	Regional (Former Yugoslavia)	Hungary Turkey Eastern Europe		
Food/Nutrition *	650,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	650,000
Shelter/Infrastructure	700,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700,000
Needs Assesment/ Programmes formulation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,000	0	0 300,000	0 300,000
Total	1,350,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,000	0	300,000	1,650,000
Contributions/Pledges	0										0
Shortfall	1,350,000										1,650,000

* *NOTE: This programme also depends on cash and/or in-kind donations of equipment and spare parts of a total value of US$ 10 million.*

UNESCO Funding Requirements
By Country per Sector
January - December 1994

Financial Summary Table No 13

Budget By Sector	Revised Needs	Needs - July to December 1994								Total	Total
	Jan - Jun 94 *(US$)*	B & H	Croatia	Serbia	Montenegro	Slovenia	F.Y.R. of Macedonia	Regional (Former Yugoslavia)	Hungary Turkey Eastern Europe	Jul - Dec 94 *(US$)*	Jan - Dec 94 *(US$)*
Education	1,875,000	5,794,000	1,806,100	200,000	0	612,000	0	0	0	8,412,100	10,287,100
Programme Support	0	579,400	180,610	20,000	0	61,200	0	0	0	841,210	841,210
Communications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460,000	0	460,000	460,000
Total	**1,875,000**	**6,373,400**	**1,986,710**	**220,000**	**0**	**673,200**	**0**	**460,000**	**0**	**9,713,310**	**11,588,310**
Contributions/Pledges	**1,347,500**										**1,347,500**
Shortfall	**527,500**										**10,240,810**

UNV Funding Requirements
By Country per Sector
January - December 1994

Financial Summary Table No 14

Budget By Sector	Revised Needs Jan - Jun 94 *(US$)*	Needs - July to December 1994							Total Jul - Dec 94 *(US$)*	Total Jan - Dec 94 *(US$)*
		B & H	Croatia	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	Slovenia	F.Y.R. of Macedonia	Regional (Former Yugoslavia)	Hungary Turkey Eastern Europe		
Social Reconstruction/ Capacity Building	0	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	0	500,000	500,000
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**500,000**	**0**	**500,000**	**500,000**
Contributions/Pledges	**0**									**500,000**
Shortfall	**0**									**0**
										500,000

IOM Funding Requirements
By Country per Sector
January - December 1994

Financial Summary Table No 15

Budget By Sector	Revised Needs	Needs - July to December 1994								Total	Total
	Jan - Jun 94 *(US$)*	B & H	Croatia	Serbia	Montenegro	Slovenia	F.Y.R. of Macedonia	Regional (Former Yugoslavia)	Hungary Turkey Eastern Europe	Jul - Dec 94 *(US$)*	Jan - Dec 94 *(US$)*
Health	793,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	375,000	0	375,000	1,168,000
Logistics/ Transport	2,015,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	730,000	0	730,000	2,745,000
Programme Support	350,000	229,688	695,748	274,564	0	0	0	0	0	1,200,000	1,550,000
Total	**3,158,000**	**229,688**	**695,748**	**274,564**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,105,000**	**0**	**2,305,000**	**5,463,000**
Contributions	**0**										**0**
Shortfall	**3,158,000**										**5,463,000**

Humanitarian Assistance to Victims of Conflict
In Former Yugoslavia

Contributions in US$ - January 1994 to 31 March 1994

Financial Summary Table No 16

DONOR	UNHCR *		WFP	UNICEF		WHO		UNDP		UNESCO	TOTAL
	Cash	In-Kind	Cash/In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	(US$)
Algeria											0
Australia	202,703										202,703
Austria								7,200			7,200
Belgium			2,142,857								2,142,857
Canada			3,030,303	303,030		295,094					3,628,427
Czech Republic	100,000										100,000
Denmark	3,335,482		1,472,754			736,377					5,544,613
Finland		99,988									99,988
France			683,760								683,760
Germany			1,840,292								1,840,292
Greece											0
Holy See											0
Hungary											0
Ireland	714,286										714,286
Israel											0
Italy			3,947,619			1,603,730					5,551,349
Japan			6,916,718	2,500,000		3,000,000					12,416,718
Netherlands			11,915,508								11,915,508
New Zealand											0
Norway	51,900	888,315	2,032,587								2,972,802
Republic of Korea											0
Russian Federation											0
Spain											0
Sweden	5,000,000					1,154,550					6,154,550
Switzerland			1,388,428								1,388,428
Turkey											0
United Kingdom	7,462,687		17,746,000			1,802,985					27,011,672
USA			88,323,370			1,625,550					89,948,920
EC	528,090		31,578,975			7,089,641					39,196,706

Humanitarian Assistance to Victims of Conflict In Former Yugoslavia (Continued)

Contributions in US$ - January 1994 to 31 March 1994

DONOR	UNHCR *		WFP	UNICEF		WHO		UNDP		UNESCO	TOTAL
	Cash	In-Kind	Cash/In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	(US$)
UNICEF National Committees											
Australia Natcom				53,191							53,191
Denmark Natcom				41,667							41,667
France Natcom				631,411							631,411
Finland Natcom				17,857							17,857
German Natcom				867,052							867,052
Spain Natcom				7,092							7,092
Austrian NGO									4,900	255,000	259,900
Basque Autonomous Region (Spa)	27,837										27,837
Community Bahai (Spa)	3,417										3,417
Deutsche Stiftung (Frg)	376,382										376,382
Foundation El Monte (Spa)	5,129										5,129
Impact Medecin (Fra)	1,724										1,724
Soka Gakkai (Gbr)	129,851										129,851
Richmond College (Gbr)	1,000										1,000
SOS Balcanes (Spa)	29,433										29,433
Spanish TV Campaign(Spa)	2,966,589										2,966,589
Private	35,265			128,250				35,900	21,385	1,092,500	1,313,300
UN agencies staff									3,000		3,000
Unspecified/Others									18,100		18,100
Bilateral and NGO's			61,735,189					275,555	44,450		62,055,194
TOTAL	**20,971,775**	**988,303**	**234,754,360**	**4,549,550**	**0**	**17,307,927**	**0**	**318,655**	**91,835**	**1,347,500**	**280,329,905**

TOTAL CASH CONTRIBUTIONS	**279,249,767**
TOTAL IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS	**1,080,138**

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* *There is an estimated carryover of US$ 80 million available for UNHCR's 1994 programmes. This is composed of contributions received over and above the estimated 1993 expenditures and the cancellation of prior years' financial obligations. Carryover plus new contributions amounts to US$ 101.9 million available in 1994.*

ANNEX 1

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACIF	International Action Against Hunger-USA
ARC	American Refugee Committee
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CI	Care International
CIC	Children in Crisis
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CTS	Commodity Tracking System
DHA	Department of Humanitarian Affairs
DP	Displaced Person
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EBH	Eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
ECTF	The European Community Task Force
EMERCOM	The Civil Defense Committee of the Russian Federation
EDP	Extended Delivery Point
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations
FRY	The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
FYR Macedonia	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GOFRS	Global Operation Fire Rescue Services
HPB	High Protein Biscuits
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ICVA	The International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IFRC	The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ITSH	Internal Transport, Storage and Handling
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MLSW	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MPDL	Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad
MSF	Medecins Sans Frontieres (France/Belgium)

MRC	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Red Cross
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NPA	Norwegian Peoples's Aid
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
ODA	Overseas Development Administration
ODPR	The Croatian Government - Office of Displaced Persons and Refugees
OIR	The Slovenian Government Office for Immigration and Refugees
PTSD	Post Trauma Stress Disorder
SAMCOMM	Sanctions Assistance Mission Communications Centre
SDR	Swiss Diaster Relief
SEA	Scottish European Aid
SRC	Slovene Red Cross
SRSB	Swedish Rescue Service Board
UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOV	United Nations Office in Vienna

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